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and treasurer of Harvard  
college, 1872-73.

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**ANNUAL REPORTS**

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OF THE

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**PRESIDENT AND TREASURER**

OF

**HARVARD COLLEGE.**

**1872-73.**



**CAMBRIDGE:**  
**WELCH, BIGELOW, AND COMPANY,**  
**UNIVERSITY PRESS.**

**1874.**



FORTY-EIGHTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

1872-73.



CAMBRIDGE:  
UNIVERSITY PRESS.

1874.





## PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1872-73.

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TO THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS:—

THE President of the University has the honor to submit the following Report for the academic year 1872-73, namely, from September 26, 1872, to September 25, 1873.

### RESIGNATIONS.

CHARLES S. PEIRCE, Assistant in the Observatory, resigned December 2, 1872.

FRANCIS G. SANBORN, Instructor in Entomology, resigned February 28, 1873.

JOSEPH H. SENTER, Assistant in the Library, resigned June 1, 1873.

SAMUEL BREARLEY, Proctor, resigned June 23, 1873.

MARCELLO HUTCHINSON, Assistant in the Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry, resigned June 30, 1873.

WILLIAM ELDER, Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, resigned June 30, 1873.

WILLIAM W. BOYD, Proctor, resigned June 30, 1873.

JAMES J. MYERS, Proctor, resigned September 1, 1873.

ARTHUR I. FISKE, Tutor in Greek, resigned September 1, 1873.

PIERRE J. BORIS, Instructor in French, resigned September 1, 1873.

GEORGE T. DIPPOLD, Instructor in German, resigned September 1, 1873.

### APPOINTMENTS.\*

(UNLIMITED, OR FOR TERMS LONGER THAN ONE YEAR.)

JAMES B. GREENOUGH, to be Assistant Professor of Latin from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

JOHN K. PAINE, to be Assistant Professor of Music from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

\* In these lists the dates are the dates of appointment by the President and Fellows.

**WILLIAM EVERETT**, to be Assistant Professor of Latin from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

**GEORGE L. GOODALE**, to be Assistant Professor of Vegetable Physiology and Instructor in Botany from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

**CLEMENT L. SMITH**, to be Assistant Professor of Latin from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

**GEORGE H. PALMER**, to be Assistant Professor of Philosophy from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

**FRANK E. ANDERSON**, to be Assistant Professor of Greek from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

**JAMES B. AMES**, to be Assistant Professor of Law from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

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**JOHN FISKE**, to be Assistant Librarian, June 2, 1873.

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**ADRIEN JACQUINOT**, to be Tutor in French for three years from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

**GEORGE A. BARTLETT**, to be Tutor in German for three years from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

**ARTHUR I. FISKE**, to be Tutor in Greek for three years from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

**ALLEN W. GOULD**, to be Tutor in Greek for three years from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

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**HENRY H. A. BEACH**, to be Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy. November 11, 1872.

**WILLIAM JAMES**, to be Instructor in Anatomy and Physiology from September 1, 1873, June 2, 1873.

**CHARLES B. PORTER**, Demonstrator of Anatomy, to be also Instructor in Surgery, June 23, 1873.

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**JAMES A. BEATLEY**, to be Assistant in the Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry, June 23, 1873.

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**ALFRED W. FIELD**, to be Proctor, June 30, 1873.

**EDWARD D. BETTENS**, to be Proctor, June 30, 1873.

**JOHN MURDOCH**, to be Proctor, June 30, 1873.

**JOHN F. SIMMONS**, to be Proctor, June 30, 1873.

(FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS.)

*For 1872 - 73.*

JNO. F. WEIR, to be University Lecturer on the Means and Principles of Art, March 31, 1873.

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CHARLES S. BRADLEY, to be Lecturer on Equity, October 9, 1872.

JOHN C. GRAY, JR., to be Lecturer on Evidence, October 28, 1872.

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GEORGE H. PALMER, to be Instructor in Philosophy, October 9, 1872.

ALLEN W. GOULD, to be Instructor in Greek, October 28, 1872.

ALBERT R. CRANDALL, to be Instructor in Natural History, November 25, 1872.

WALTER FAXON, to be Instructor in Natural History, November 25, 1872.

JOSEPH B. WARNER, to be Instructor in History, December 9, 1872.

EDWARD S. SHELDON, to be Instructor in Italian and Spanish, February 28, 1873.

*For 1873 - 74.*

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, to be Lecturer on Otology, June 23, 1873.

JOHN O. GREEN, to be Lecturer on Otology, June 23, 1873.

FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH, to be Lecturer on Syphilis, June 23, 1873.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, to be Lecturer on Syphilis, June 23, 1873.

JAMES R. CHADWICK, to be Lecturer on Diseases of Women, June 23, 1873.

CHARLES P. PUTNAM, to be Lecturer on Diseases of Children, June 23, 1873.

JAMES J. PUTNAM, to be Lecturer on the Application of Electricity in Nervous Diseases, June 23, 1873.

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STACY BAXTER, to be Instructor in Elocution from September 1, 1873, May 12, 1873.

HENRY HOWLAND, Tutor in German, to be also Instructor in History and Political Economy, June 2, 1873.

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WILLIAM GRAY, HENRY J. BIGELOW, and THOMAS G. APPLETON, to be Trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for one year from March 1, 1873, February 10, 1873.

## ORGANIZATION. — INSTRUCTION. — DISCIPLINE.

THE teachers actually employed in the instruction of undergraduates during the current year, under arrangements made for the most part in the year 1872-73, are as follows:—

Year.	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Tutors.	Instructors.	Assistants.	Total.
1873-74	18	15	5	4	8	50

The teachers actually employed in the College during the year 1872-73 were (as was stated in last year's Report, p. 10):—

Year.	Professors.	Assistant Professors.	Tutors.	Instructors.	Assistants.	Total.
1872-73	20	8	6	12	5	51

Professor Asa Gray withdrew from active service in teaching at the close of the year 1872-73, and his work in the College was taken up by Assistant-Professor Goodale, who had already acted as instructor in botany. Fortunately for the scientific fame of the University, Professor Gray retains his professorship, and remains in charge of the invaluable Herbarium which his personal influence and labor, furthered by generous friends of science, have created. The Dean of the College, Professor Gurney, found it necessary last spring to diminish his labors for a time; and as it was much easier to fill his place temporarily as Professor than as Dean, it was arranged that his work in teaching should be transferred to an instructor for the year now current. Four tutors and two instructors were promoted during they ear to be assistant professors.

The tutors and instructors now in service are, with the single exception of a graduate of 1872, persons of considerable age and standing, who have had long and thorough preparation for their work. There was a period in the history of the College when the tutors were generally recent graduates, who were pursuing

their own studies in the professional schools, and who had no more special training for their duties as teachers than the uniform, fragmentary curriculum of the College of that day supplied. That period is past. The College can now ordinarily command in its tutorships and instructorships the services of accomplished teachers, or of men of special and elaborate training in the subjects which they profess. At this moment not a single tutor or instructor is a member of a professional school.

There is a widespread notion, founded on a past condition of things, that the Freshmen on coming to college are placed in the hands of inexperienced young men who do not compare favorably in personal force and attainments with the masters of the schools which the Freshmen have just left. Whatever foundation there may once have been for this opinion concerning American colleges in general, and particularly concerning the larger colleges, there is now no foundation at all for it, so far as Harvard College is concerned. The teachers of the Freshman class are two professors, four assistant professors, three tutors, and one instructor. Of these ten teachers, only two are wholly devoted to the Freshmen; all the rest teach also Seniors, Juniors, or Sophomores. Nine out of the ten are men of much greater attainments in their several specialties than are generally to be found even in the best schools,—a result quite natural, inasmuch as college teachers have the privilege of devoting themselves to single departments of learning,—a privilege denied to most school-teachers.

There are three important subjects which are now very inadequately provided for at the University, although they have not of late been entirely neglected; they are English Literature, Jurisprudence, and Art, the latter more particularly in its relations to literature. Distinct, endowed professorships of these

subjects are much needed, the more so because of the increasing resort to Cambridge of graduates of this college and other colleges with the purpose of pursuing liberal studies as candidates for the Master's or Doctor's degree. Short courses of lectures upon these great topics, however good of their kind, are quite insufficient; the sustained, systematic work of resident professors is what is wanted.

By the liberality of the children of the late Nathan Appleton, the interior of Appleton Chapel was entirely reconstructed last year; galleries were put in, the chancel and pulpit were rearranged, handsome stained-glass windows replaced the former plain ones, and the walls and roof were beautifully decorated in color. It was supposed that the work would be almost finished in the summer vacation, but the extraordinary slowness of all the artisans employed delayed the completion of the work until the 22d of February, 1873. By the courtesy of the Shepard Congregational Society, the congregation which ordinarily worships in Appleton Chapel on Sunday was permitted to occupy the former church of that society, situated on Holyoke Street. The change wrought in the interior of the Chapel was wonderful; it had been singularly bare and unattractive in appearance, and very hard to speak in; it was changed into a handsome, cheerful, and appropriate house of worship. The former resonance of the interior, which had made the Chapel so hard to speak and hear in, almost entirely disappeared, and the capacity of the building was increased from 650 to 900 seats. As the altered Chapel was found to seat as many persons as the church of the First Parish, the exercises of Class Day and Commencement were held last June in the Chapel, instead of in the church. Then disappeared the last trace of the official connection between the College and the First Parish, — a connection which had been maintained in various forms for more than two hundred years.

In the months of April, May, and June a series of Sunday-evening services, open to the public, were held in Appleton Chapel. The preachers were eminent clergymen of various denominations. Except on one or two stormy evenings, the attendance was good at these services, and it included on several occasions large numbers of students. The experiment had success enough to warrant its continuance in a somewhat different form during the current year. Evening services are held in Appleton Chapel this year on the second and fourth Sundays of each month.

During the execution of the alterations in the Chapel, no suitable place could be found in which to hold the daily service of morning prayers, and this exercise was therefore omitted from September 26 to February 23. On February 24 the exercise was resumed. The Faculty thus tried, quite involuntarily, an interesting experiment in college discipline. It has been a common opinion that morning prayers were not only right and helpful in themselves, but also necessary to college discipline, partly as a morning roll-call and partly as a means of enforcing continuous residence. It was therefore interesting to observe that the omission of morning prayers for nearly five months, at the time of year when the days are shortest and coldest, had no ill effects whatever on college order or discipline. There was no increased irregularity of attendance at morning exercises, no unusual number of absences, and, in fact, no visible effect upon the other exercises of the College or upon the order and quiet of the place. The professors and other teachers living beyond the sound of the prayer-bell would not have known from any effect produced upon their work with the students that morning prayers had been intermitted.

After long discussions in the College Faculty, and careful consultation with the heads of several prepa-



tory schools, important changes were made in the requisitions for admission to college. These changes and the motives for their adoption are fully set forth in the accompanying Report of the Dean of the College Faculty. In the opinion of the Faculty and of the heads of schools who were consulted, the standard of the admission examination has not been absolutely raised by the changes made. The preparatory work to be done by a boy who is coming to this college when he is eighteen has been essentially modified, but not increased. Indeed, all the Faculties of the University are agreed that it is not desirable to further increase the average age of admission to college. That age has gradually risen until it is now a little over eighteen years, and the College Faculty, thinking that age to be high enough, do not wish to require for admission anything more than a boy of eighteen of fair capacity and industry may reasonably be expected to have learned. The optional division of the admission examination into two parts, separated by an interval of at least one year, will be a very sensible relief to the preparatory schools and to many candidates.

The Regulations of the College Faculty were carefully revised during the past year, with two principal objects in view: to do away with unnecessary or ineffective rules, and to raise the minimum requisitions for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The elective system does not give students liberty to do nothing. On the contrary, the Faculty feel justified in demanding a higher minimum in elective than in required studies, and their experience shows that the actual minimum in elective studies is, as a matter of fact, decidedly higher than in required.

The professors and students of the College suffer great inconveniences because of the lack of lecture and recitation rooms. Moreover, many of the rooms which have to be used hour after hour by sections of

large size are not provided with any means of ventilation. There are fifteen recitation-rooms of different sizes in University Hall, not one of which has any adequate means of ventilation. Whenever in cold weather these rooms are used by sections which nearly fill them, as is constantly the case, the air of the rooms becomes horribly foul in half an hour, particularly at exercises conducted by gas-light. The Corporation have long been anxious to remedy this serious evil; but the undertaking is such an expensive one that it has repeatedly been unavoidably postponed. By the lamented death of Mr. Cyrus Wakefield, without a will, the University lost the immediate prospect of a handsome building containing the much-needed lecture and recitation rooms. The plans of the building had been drawn, when Mr. Wakefield died very suddenly, leaving his benevolent purpose unfulfilled. The number of rooms available for college lectures and recitations has been utterly inadequate for several years past, and the evil becomes worse and worse as the College grows.

The gymnasium of the University is completely outgrown, and the Corporation have been advised by the architect of the building, Edward C. Cabot, Esq., that it is not possible to enlarge the building with advantage. As the University has plenty of unoccupied land, it would be advisable, instead of undertaking to alter the present structure, to erect a plain wooden building, extensible in any direction, for a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, and to convert the present gymnasium into a swimming-bath, a use for which it is well adapted. Charles River is no longer fit to bathe in, because of the sewage which is discharged into it, and there are no public baths which are accessible to the students. In 1859, when the gymnasium was finished, there were 623 students in the Cambridge departments of the University; there are now 955. There was then

much doubt whether the students would use the gymnasium steadily, and whether, if they did, the exercises would prove to be safe and beneficial. These doubts have all been set at rest by the experience of fourteen years. The gymnasium has been very much used, and has been of great service.

The Thayer Club, an association of undergraduates whose object is to provide its members with good board at cost, has been very useful both to the College and to its members, ever since its organization in 1865; but with the increase of the College \* it has reached a size quite out of proportion to the capacity of its kitchen, dining-room, and store-rooms. Nearly three hundred men are crowded into its small, low dining-room, sitting elbow to elbow, with hardly space enough between the narrow tables for persons to pass in single file behind the chairs. It is impossible to have proper attendance at the tables; and the mere lack of space and comfort leads to hurry and confusion. A quiet, orderly, enjoyable meal is hardly to be had under such conditions. On the other hand, the Thayer Club has steadily provided an abundant, wholesome table at something less than \$ 4.00 a week for several years, while the price of board at private houses has ranged from \$ 6.00 to \$ 8.00 a week. This is a substantial advantage which the College cannot forego; yet it is on all accounts desirable to improve very much the organization, equipment, and methods of the association. The great Dining Hall will be finished next June. Upon its ample floor from five hundred to six hundred persons can be very comfortably served at small tables of twelve places each. To provide the necessary heating and cooking apparatus, tables, chairs, sideboards, table furniture, and so forth, a sum of from \$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000 would be required. The Thayer Club has always had an undergraduate for steward;

\* In 1865 - 66 there were 415 undergraduates; in 1873 - 74 there are 706.

but for the increased numbers here contemplated, a professional steward would doubtless be necessary. Skilful carvers, and a much larger proportional number of waiters than are now employed, would be necessary in order to make the whole service prompt, orderly, and comfortable. On the other hand, the average cost of the board to the individual member would be reduced somewhat by the addition to the numbers of the association. Careful estimates have been made of the cost at which three suitable meals a day could be given to from four hundred to six hundred students in the great Dining Hall, supposing the original equipment to be provided, and it seems altogether probable that the price would not be less than \$ 4.00, nor more than \$ 4.50 a week, while provisions remained at their present prices. The requisite economy being preserved, several important gains would result from the changes suggested. In the first place many students would board at the Hall who were not compelled to do so by poverty. The poorer students would of course resort thither; but many who were not absolutely poor would prefer to board there. Among students it is not well to have poverty the ground of association. Secondly, for hasty meals in a hot, crowded, vulgar room, under circumstances which make polite observances difficult, and social enjoyment almost impossible, would be substituted a decent order and comfortable service which would promote good manners and good fellowship. Thirdly, the moral effect of living in that superb Hall could not but be good. It is by far the grandest college Hall in the world, and there are very few rooms for secular purposes in existence which can be compared with it. Built to keep alive precious examples of brave devotion to country, truth, and duty, it is a place to be proud of and to become attached to, a place around which in successive generations pleasant associations and inspiring memories will gather, a place

to exert upon the opening mind of youth a wholesome though unnoticed influence.

For some years past there has been a duplication of instruction, to a certain extent, between the Divinity School and the Scientific School on the one hand, and the College on the other. Instruction in German, both elementary and advanced, has been given at the Divinity School, and in French and German at the Scientific School, by teachers employed for those Schools, while the same instruction has all the time been given in the College by professors and tutors of the College. On recommendation of the Academic Council, the Corporation caused this duplication to cease at the end of the year 1872-73. Students in those Schools now attend the College instruction in German and French.

This measure, though separately determined upon, was, in fact, a part of a much more comprehensive measure which the Corporation adopted last spring, at the instance of the Academic Council. The instruction given in the College had never been open to students in the other departments of the University, except on payment of an extra fee, nor the instruction given in the Schools to students of the College, with the exception of the instruction in Hebrew given by the Hancock Professor at the Divinity School; and it was practically understood that many of the College courses of instruction were not open to professional students on any terms. In accordance with a vote of the Corporation, passed April 28, 1873, students in regular standing in any one department of the University are admitted free to the instruction given in any other department, with the exception of exercises carried on in the special laboratories. This action of the Corporation, when it comes to be known and understood, will probably have far-reaching conse-

quences. It really increases very much the privileges of a student in any of the Schools which are grouped around the College at Cambridge. It is a very great advantage to a law student, for example, who has previously had no chance to get such instruction, that he can attend the College courses in history, Roman law, and political science. It is a valuable privilege for a divinity student that he can have the benefit of all the College teaching of metaphysics, German, and patristic Greek. On the other hand, the undergraduates of the College have already begun to avail themselves of the instruction given at the Scientific School in free-hand drawing, and the subject of Descriptive Geometry taught in the Scientific School was this year made a College elective. Whenever the study of ecclesiastical history can be placed upon a proper footing at the Divinity School, by establishing a full professorship of that very important subject, there is every reason why the course should be open as an elective to College students. The liberal study of Jurisprudence is one equally fitted for candidates in Arts and for candidates in Law. In short, this action taken by the Corporation on the suggestion of the Academic Council will make the opportunities offered to students in all the departments richer and freer.

In the Divinity School certain changes were made in 1872 - 73 in the disposition and use of beneficiary funds. The income of all the funds given for the benefit of indigent students had previously been used in one block, which was generally divided equally among all needy applicants. The Corporation have now divided again certain funds which had been previously consolidated, and established distinct scholarships bearing the names of the givers of the funds, as is fully set forth in the Treasurer's Statement, p. 1. Two objects are accomplished by this change: the

names of the givers of these funds are properly connected with their gifts, and scholarship is emphasized as a condition of receiving pecuniary aid.

The Report of the Dean of the Law Faculty shows, by statistics of the number of students in attendance during the past three years, how temporary has been the loss of numbers caused by the very decided raising of the standard of the School. The term of residence was lengthened and the examination for the degree established in 1870 - 71; and already the temporary loss of students has been made good. In two years, the required term of residence, the School now gives young men who are capable of receiving its teachings a thorough training in the fundamental principles of law, and through its unsurpassed library makes them thoroughly familiar with the use of the tools of the profession. Its degree is given only to those who pass a searching examination, the quality of which is open to public inspection in the printed examination papers (Harvard University Catalogue, 1873 - 74, p. 311). The quality of the young men who resort to the School has very conspicuously improved since 1870 - 71; nearly two thirds of them, this year, are Bachelors or Masters of Arts; and the atmosphere of the School is full of zeal and scientific enthusiasm.

After due deliberation upon the expediency of appointing a young teacher in the Law School, the Corporation and Overseers united in the appointment of an Assistant Professor of Law in June last. The gentleman who is to bear the brunt of this new experiment in the constitution of a Law Faculty has some unusual qualifications for the place, for he was not only distinguished as a student, both in college and in the Law School, but has had more than two years' experience as a teacher in the College; the experiment will there-

fore be tried under favorable conditions. It will doubtless prove that young teachers can do very useful work in the Law School as well as in the College, the Scientific School, and the Medical School; indeed, it would not be surprising if they could do a portion of the work of instruction better than older men.

The Corporation recognize the fact that the library is the very heart of the School; they have spent more than \$15,000 upon it since September, 1870, and have also, since September, 1871, employed, at a suitable salary, a responsible and competent librarian (not, as formerly, a student), who devotes his whole time to the delivery and care of the books.

It is much to be regretted that the Law School is so inadequately endowed, for some steps with regard to legal education still remain to be taken which demand a greater independence of receipts from students' fees than the School can now claim. The Dane Professorship has a fund of only \$15,000, while the present salary of the professor is \$4,000. The Royall Professorship is still worse off, having a fund of only \$7,943.63. Moreover, it is very desirable that the salaries of the professors in the Law School should be raised, even if it be not possible to raise the salary attached to a full professorship in the other departments of the University. Successful lawyers earn much more than \$4,000 a year in these times, even before they reach the prime of life. The qualities and attainments which go to make a good professor of law are more salable in any market than those which make a good professor of Greek, Hebrew, or metaphysics and they are available in many more markets.

The Medical School still has the honor of standing alone in its effort to improve the system of medical education in the United States. No serious changes were made in the School during the year 1872-73.



The students who entered under the old system, and thereby acquired a certain right to graduate under the rules of that system, have almost disappeared from the School. Degrees will be given on the old plan in February, 1874, for the last time.

The Faculty has made provision for giving advanced instruction in special subjects to persons who have already received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, whether at this or some other institution. The physiological laboratory is open to such persons for investigations in physiology; the chemical laboratory, for the study of medical chemistry or general analysis; the microscopical laboratory, for the study of histology. There is also practical instruction in operative surgery, auscultation and percussion, laryngoscopy, and electro-therapeutics; clinical instruction in ophthalmology, otology, dermatology, syphilis, and obstetrics; and lectures on hygiene, mental diseases, and gynæcology.

The growth of the reorganized School may be seen in the following table, the year 1871-72 being the first year of the new system:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Students under the new system . . . . .	57	101	125
Students under the old system, or only in part under the new . . . . .	146	69	50

It is a noticeable fact, that out of 175 students in 1873-74, 62 are Bachelors or Masters of Arts or Science, while in 1870-71, out of 301 students only 58 were Bachelors. A continuance for another year of the growth indicated in the above table will carry the receipts of the School decidedly above the highest level of former years (see p. 32). The success of the great changes made by the Medical Faculty is not, however, to be measured by any pecuniary standard; it is to be found in the improved quality of the students, in the higher spirit which animates the School, in the proved attainments of those who receive its

degree, and in the elevation of the profession which cannot but result from a sustained improvement in the discipline of the young men who annually recruit it. It will take many years to demonstrate the full good effect of the change in the system of the Medical School, as indeed is the case with all improvements in the higher education, so slow of growth are the most precious fruits of good training; meantime the Medical Faculty is wholly content with its work, and enjoys the support and approbation of the best part of the medical profession.

The Faculty of the Lawrence Scientific School in June last added considerably to the requisitions for admission to the School. Experience has shown that, as a rule, young men who have had little systematic training up to their eighteenth or nineteenth year cannot follow the courses of instruction given in the Scientific School either to their own advantage or that of the School. The Faculty, moved by this consideration, decided to make the examination for admission to the Scientific School comparable with that for admission to the College, except that French or German replaces Greek, and the quantity of Latin to be read is smaller. This step is a serious one, but it is in the same direction with all those which have been taken in this School since the spring of 1871. The only way to make a degree in Science as well worth having as a degree in Arts is to make it represent a training equally long, systematic, and comprehensive; this training must therefore cover the years of boyhood as well as those of opening manhood. So long as the scientific, polytechnic, and technological schools admit pupils with less acquirements than are demanded by the colleges, the degree in Science or Philosophy will be justly deemed inferior to the degree in Arts, even though the course of instruction in those schools

should be made four years long, which now is not generally the case.

The Faculty at the same time made arrangements to facilitate the admission of graduates of the College to advanced standing in the Scientific School. Graduates of the College, who while in college choose their studies with reference to subsequently taking a degree in Science, can get either of the degrees in engineering in two years, or the degree in chemistry, natural history, or mathematics, physics and astronomy, in one year.

With a view to doing something towards raising up a class of teachers competent to teach scientific subjects by rational methods, summer courses of laboratory instruction in chemistry and botany were given during July and August last in the chemical and botanical laboratories at Cambridge. They were attended by fifteen men and sixteen women, — for the most part teachers who could not have availed themselves of such opportunities at any other time of year. Like the summer course at Penikese Island, they seem to fulfil a good purpose, and will be continued every summer for the present.

The care of the libraries belonging to the University is one of the chief responsibilities of the Corporation. A great collection of books, like a museum of natural history or archæology, is not only to be made useful to the present generation, it is also to be transmitted safely to future generations. Teachers and students who use a public library or a scientific collection in their daily work are of course more inclined to remember the needs of the present than of the coming generations; but the Corporation have constantly to watch for the preservation of the libraries and collections in their charge.

The Law Library has become a very valuable col-

lection, and all possible pains are now taken to keep it in good condition ; but it is in Dane Hall, a building which, though not a specially insecure building as regards fire, is still not specially secure, the construction of the floors and partitions giving no defence against the rapid spreading of a flame once kindled. In winter there are six or seven fires in the Hall. It is essential that the Law Library should be in the same building with the lecture-rooms and reading-rooms of the Law School, for reference to the books by both professors and students is incessant, and should be made as quick and easy as possible. There is needed, therefore, for the Law School a new building, a large part of which should be fire-proof.

The Theological Library at Divinity Hall is still more exposed to destruction by fire than the Law Library ; but the remedy is easier, for the library might be kept in a detached fire-proof building, which need not cost more than fifteen thousand dollars.

The University Library in Gore Hall is well secured against fire, but has been supposed to suffer from dampness, particularly from dampness in the air of the hall, which condensed upon the cold surfaces of the windows, walls, or books, during severe weather in winter. This moisture in the air came in part from the leaky steam radiators, made of large copper tubes, with which Gore Hall is heated. These radiators allow steam to escape in considerable quantities, whenever the boiler is even a little urged on a cold day. A committee appointed by the Corporation to consider this matter, consisting of Professors Lovering, Gibbs, and Cooke, recommended that a hot-air furnace should be put into the Library, in addition to the present steam apparatus, in order to provide more heat, promote ventilation, and keep the atmosphere of the library drier than it has been. In accordance with this recommendation, a wrought-iron furnace has been put in, with every precaution against fire and dust.

The bequest of that indefatigable student and hearty friend of learning, the late James Savage of Boston, to the Library and Observatory (Appendix I.), will be a great help to the Library; for, whatever the annual share of the Library may amount to, it can be used under the terms of the gift for salaries or cataloguing, as well as for the purchase of books. This liberty is of great moment, for the Corporation are at their wits' end how to store, catalogue, and take care of even the books which they have funds to buy. The urgent need of enlarging Gore Hall has been repeatedly dwelt upon in these reports; but the Corporation have found no way to accomplish it.

The Corporation, in the spring of 1873, endeavored to increase the usefulness of the Gray Collection of Engravings, by allowing Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, to reproduce a considerable number of etchings and engravings by the heliotype process, under such restrictions as were necessary to prevent injury to the originals. Under the terms of the contract with Messrs. Osgood & Co., students and other persons who should buy through the Curator of the collection could obtain the heliotypes at prices considerably below the trade prices. This privilege was subsequently given to students in other institutions. The reproductions, though far from perfect, are still very beautiful, and very useful to students of art.

There is another very valuable collection in charge of the Corporation, the loss of which would be literally irreparable. The Museum of Anatomy and Pathology, which has been for twenty-six years under the care of Professor J. B. S. Jackson at the Medical College in Boston, contains a great number of unique, original specimens which could not be replaced; it is insured, but money could not buy its like. Now of all the twenty-four buildings which the University occupies, the building of the Medical College on North Grove

Street is the one most exposed to destruction by fire, because of its surroundings, its uses, and its construction. There is no adequate remedy except the erection of a new, fire-proof building, to contain the Museum and accommodations for those departments of the School for which the Museum is a necessary means of illustration in teaching. To provide such a building would be a great service to education, and a great benefit to the community.

In August last the Corporation received a bequest of \$ 50,000, under the will of the late John Parker, Jr., bearing date in 1845. The object of Mr. Parker's bequest is to provide the most thorough education possible for persons who possess uncommon powers in any department of learning, or who give promise of developing such powers, but who have not at command the means of paying for a prolonged and costly training (see Appendix II.). To carry out this object, the Corporation have established from the income of the fund three Fellowships of the annual value of \$1,000 each, which may be held by graduates of the College, or of any other department of the University, for a term not exceeding three years in any case. The holder of a Parker Fellowship must devote himself to some special course of study approved by the Academic Council, but may pursue his studies either at home or abroad, at this University or at any other. It is obvious that these Fellowships will be very attractive prizes, and that, if rightly managed, they will be a means of recruiting the University's body of teachers with young men of good parts and the best possible training. Next year the John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship, founded by Hon. George Bancroft, will be available for the first time. The University will then have six Fellowships for Bachelors, all of which have an income large enough to support

a student, with economy, and four of which may be used either in this country or in Europe. The full effect of these endowments it may not be possible to foresee; but these admirable words, with which Mr. Bancroft closed the letter announcing his purpose to give the fund of the John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship, indicate two of the ways in which they are likely to serve the University: "The incumbents of the scholarship may perhaps be afterwards drawn into the corps of professors of the University; should they render no such service, and should they be prospered in life, I wish each of them so prospered to be reminded, and, excepting always those permanently connected with the University as instructors, and those whose moderate wants press upon their means, I thus, in advance, charge them, to imitate my example in rendering aid, through Harvard College, to the cause of arts and letters, of science and learning."

The terms and conditions on which the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science were to be given were not announced until late in the spring of 1872; nevertheless, at the beginning of the year 1872-73 there were in residence seven candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and five candidates for the degree of Doctor of Science. There were also two candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, but both of them were exempted by the Academic Council from residence, on the ground that they had graduated and taken places as teachers before the announcement of the new rules concerning the Master's degree. At the end of the year two candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and one candidate for the degree of Doctor of Science passed examinations before committees of the Academic Council, and obtained the recommendation of the Council for these degrees. The new degrees were,

therefore, conferred for the first time at Commencement, 1873, and upon candidates worthy to head what will doubtless prove a long and honorable list.

In the current year there are ten candidates for the Master's degree, twenty-one for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and four for the degree of Doctor of Science. Of these thirty-five candidates, all but four are Bachelors of this University. This result, with the similar and earlier experience at Yale College, proves that there are many young Americans, graduates of our colleges, who are ready to devote one, two, or three years to liberal study after obtaining the Bachelor's degree, provided that good instruction be offered them, and a definite goal set before them. It has been a common belief that, with the quick rush of American life in sight, our young men would not give the time necessary to get a thorough training even for the professions, much less pursue, for years after graduating, the abstract study of language, history, philosophy, or science. In the light of but a short experience it already appears that this opinion does great injustice to our young men. They have learned, or their parents and friends have learned, that for men of character the most thorough training is the most remunerative in every point of view, in money quite as surely as in power or influence. It is obvious that an added year at the end of a long course of training is worth much more to the student than any preceding year, and that he who uses well that added year must gain a great advantage over those who stop short in their course.

The misfortunes of the country, since the war of the Rebellion began, should be of some service to the higher education. Over and over again men in high public station have been seen making utter wreck of their careers through their own dense ignorance of what it behooved them to know. In the prime of life, at the consummate instant for action, these men were



found not only to lack the knowledge they needed, but to have lost all power to acquire or even to comprehend it. For ambitious young men no exhortation to lay broad and deep foundations in youth is so effective as the spectacle of promising careers ruined, and great opportunities of distinction and usefulness lost, mainly for lack of thorough education. The greater the natural ability of the conspicuous actors in such scenes, the more pitiable, does it seem that they should fail at fifty for lack of the knowledge which they might easily have acquired at twenty-five. The whole experience of the country since 1861, military, legislative, and administrative, has taught most effectively the lesson that the surest way to success in any profession, military or civil, scientific or learned, is to get in early life the best and amplest training for it which the country affords.

In this point of view how extraordinary seems the recklessness with which young Americans choose their place of education! A young man goes to this college or that, this professional school or that, because it is near his home, or belongs to his sect, or is in his State and he can have free tuition, or because he knows somebody who is already there. On such trivial grounds is this all-important determination frequently made. It is a noticeable fact that American parents often leave the making of this choice to their sons, perhaps because they are not sufficiently impressed with the gravity of the step, and do not realize what a grievous mistake it is to choose a place of instruction poor in intellectual and material resources and in social advantages.

In the summer of 1872 the Woman's Education Association of Boston asked the Corporation, through a committee, if the University would hold examinations for young women at Boston on the general plan of the local examinations which have for several years been

successfully conducted by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Edinburgh. After consulting the Board of Overseers, the Corporation answered in the affirmative. A committee of the College Faculty thereupon examined and compared the courses of study in a number of schools and academies for girls, discussed the nature and amount of the requisitions which it would be reasonable to make for the present, and finally arranged a scheme of examinations in two grades, to be held for the first time in June, 1874.

The general or preliminary examination is for young women who are not less than seventeen years old ; it comprises English, French, physical geography, either elementary botany or elementary physics, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, history, and any one of the three languages, German, Latin, and Greek. The advanced examination is for young women who have passed the preliminary examination, and are not less than eighteen years old ; it is divided into five sections, namely, languages, natural science, mathematics, history, and philosophy, in one or more of which the candidate may present herself. The Faculty provided lists of books to be studied in preparation for these examinations, and specimen examination-papers upon all the subjects, in order to define as precisely as possible the quality and range of the examinations. This information was embodied in a pamphlet, which was published by the Woman's Education Association, with a circular of their own giving information about fees, lodging, beneficiary aid, and other like matters. The function of the University is limited to preparing the examination-papers, examining the work of the candidates, making a record of the results, and giving certificates to those who satisfy the examiners. The examinations will be held in any town or city where it seems probable that a reasonable number of candidates would offer themselves, and where an

association of women is organized to do that part of the work which is local. If it be asked, what good can examinations by the University do when the University does not teach girls, the answer is that they can do precisely the same service for girls' schools which college admission examinations have done for preparatory schools for boys, — they can set a standard, and prescribe a judicious programme of study for several years of life between twelve and eighteen. There is now no standard for girls' schools; no means of publicly comparing one school with another; no visible goal for pupils or teachers. These deficiencies the proposed examinations may in part supply. At any rate the experiment is an interesting one; it can be tried without interfering with the regular work of the University, and its results will be of value whether they be affirmative or negative, favorable or unfavorable to the prosecution of the undertaking.

During the past two years the President has availed himself of such opportunities as have occurred to establish a new practice in the University with regard to the appointment of professors, the practice, namely, of formally consulting the professors of the Faculty in which the vacancy exists with regard to the candidates for the place. This practice has existed for many years with regard to medical professorships; but the President desires to make it general throughout the University in regard to offices with life-tenure. The Corporation, from the very nature of the body, can seldom be minutely acquainted with the qualifications of candidates for professorial chairs, particularly if the candidates are young men, or men who have lived in other parts of the country, perhaps in the service of other institutions. It is obvious that the Corporation must, as a rule, rely very much upon the President in these important matters. The Board of Overseers,

being a local body, is in much the same position as the Corporation with regard to new appointments; they are generally satisfied with the same evidence which has satisfied the Corporation. A heavy responsibility, therefore, rests upon the President. It is, of course, absolutely impossible that any President should be a competent judge of the qualifications of candidates for professorships in all branches of human knowledge; in almost every case he must seek advice from persons who have special knowledge of the subject in hand. But by seeking advice privately he only changes the ground of his responsibility, for he is then responsible for choosing his advisers. The University is still relying too exclusively upon his single judgment.

If, on the contrary, the President is expected, in accordance with an established custom, to consult, as a body, the professors of the Faculty in which the vacancy exists, his advisers are provided for him, and his responsibility is sensibly lightened, while the University has a safeguard against hasty or otherwise injudicious action on the part of the President. It is altogether probable that the best advisers upon the subject in hand will be found among the professors consulted: first, because they are likely to be competent judges of the qualifications of candidates; and, secondly, because they have a strong interest in reinforcing their own Faculty and the University to the utmost. It is an incidental advantage of this practice that it has a tendency to strengthen the *esprit de corps* of a Faculty, and to insure harmony therein. Of course, under the charter of the College, such action on the part of the professors of a Faculty is of no binding effect upon the Corporation or the Board of Overseers; but to be useful and effective it need not be of legal force; it may even be avowedly unofficial action, which is not reported in any regular form to the Corporation and Overseers. The advan

tages of the method are, that it is well adapted to inform the President, to diminish his responsibility, and to put a check upon any indiscreet exercise of his power. As the University increases in size and complexity, these considerations become more and more important.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The great fire of November 9-10, 1872, in Boston, threatened to cause deficits for the year 1872-73 in the three departments of the University which depend largely upon the Bussey Trust Fund. The greater part of this fund is specially invested in real estate in Boston, and two of the stores burnt belonged to this property. The Bussey Institution receives one half of the net income of the fund, and the Divinity School and Law School one quarter each.

In 1872-73 the Bussey Institution received from the Bussey Trust Fund \$7,280.37 less than in 1871-72. The expenses of the Institution for the year consequently exceeded its receipts by \$5,400; but nearly one half of this deficit was met by an accumulation of former years, so that the actual debt of the Institution to the University treasury is only \$2,745.80. For the year 1873-74 the Corporation expect that salaries and expenses in the Bussey Institution will be about \$3,000 less than they were in 1872-73, and they count upon a larger income from the Bussey Trust this year than last, inasmuch as the two new Bussey stores in the "burnt district" are both let, and will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

The income of the Law School was \$4,766.27 less in 1872-73 than in the year preceding, \$3,640.19 of the reduction being due to the heavy loss of income upon the Bussey Trust. It happened, however, that, without essentially impairing the instruction or reducing the

important expenditures upon the Law Library, the expenses of the School for 1872-73 could be brought decidedly below the expenses of the preceding year, which were swelled by large payments for repairs and furniture. A reduction of \$ 4,479.27 in expenses was effected, and there was consequently no deficit in the Law School for 1872-73. The expenses for the current year will not exceed those of 1872-73, and the receipts from students will be considerably larger than the receipts from that source in 1872-73. Although, therefore, the Law School is very inadequately endowed, its financial condition gives no present concern to the Corporation.

The Divinity School had a very serious deficit in 1872-73. The Bussey Fund gave it \$ 3,640.19 less than the year before, and the receipts from tuition-fees and rents of rooms fell off \$ 602.04. At the same time its expenses increased by \$ 6,240.07, whereof \$ 4,000 was the salary of the newly established professorship of New Testament Criticism. Instead of having, as in 1871-72, a surplus of \$ 4,364.46, the School had, in 1872-73, a deficit of \$ 6,285.80. Without the fire the School would still have had a deficit of \$ 2,000. It will not be possible wholly to avoid a deficit for 1873-74, unless the income of the Bussey Trust should be more completely repaired than can now be reasonably anticipated; but the deficit can be reduced within small limits. The expenses of the School will be reduced by about \$ 3,000, and the receipts from tuition-fees and rents of rooms will be somewhat larger than they were in 1872-73. Should the income of the Bussey Trust rise again as much as may be fairly expected during the current year, the deficit of the Divinity School for this year will be small. In face of the serious deficit of 1872-73, it is some comfort to recall the fact that the Divinity School has had a long series of annual surpluses, some-

times of considerable amount, and so is better able to bear its present losses.

The annual account of the Medical School is of peculiar interest, because the ultimate decision concerning the success of the great changes recently made in the method and standard of the School has been supposed to depend upon the effect produced on the receipts from students. Certainly the example set by this School will be sooner imitated, if it shall appear that the new system is more profitable than the old to medical professors, as well as more advantageous to medical students; for while American medical schools are conducted on the principles which now commonly prevail in their management, the question of more or less profit to the professors is one not likely to be overlooked. The year 1872-73 was the second year of the new plan. The number of students fell from 203 in 1871-72 to 170, and the receipts from students fell from \$ 24,055.24 to \$ 22,283.84. The year 1870-71 was the last year under the former plan. The following table exhibits the current receipts and expenses of the years 1870-71, 1871-72, and 1872-73:—

Year.	No. of Students.	Receipts from Students.	Income from Professorship Funds.	Paid for Salaries.	General Expenses.	Difference between current Receipts and Expenses.
1870-71	301	\$27,717.67	\$2,779.00	\$19,476.82	\$10,039.31	\$980.54 surpl.
1871-72	203	24,104.59	3,404.62	20,019.56	8,877.44	1,387.79 deficit
1872-73	170	22,283.84	2,952.78	18,783.32	7,820.50	1,367.20 "

This table shows why the new system is going to succeed. A reduction of 43 per cent in the number of students, accompanied, of course, by a considerable diminution of general expenses (but not of salaries), causes only a reduction of  $19\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in receipts from students. It is obvious that a very moderate increase in the number of regular students (each paying \$ 200 a year) would make the annual account of

the School quite as good as it was in 1870-71. Indeed a very satisfactory increase in receipts from tuition-fees has already taken place in this first half of the year 1873-74. It is altogether probable that the account of 1873-74 will be quite as favorable as that of 1870-71. The Corporation have already felt warranted in undertaking to pay some new salaries during the current year. An all-important revolution in medical education will then have been accomplished, so far as this School is concerned, without reducing the amounts paid for instruction, at the cost of two small annual deficits amounting together to the insignificant sum of \$ 2,755. The School received aid from generous friends in 1872-73 to the amount of \$ 4,200. The present debt of the School to the University treasury is \$ 5,089.35, a sum less than the cost of the improvements made in the Medical College building during the past two years and a half. In that interval the chemical laboratory has been greatly enlarged, and the microscopical laboratory and the physiological laboratory have been constructed. The laboratory of physiology was provided by the very serviceable and timely gift from the estate of the late George W. Swett, but the other two laboratories have been built and furnished at the charge of the School. No department of the University needs a large endowment more than the Medical School, or better deserves one, and there is no department of the University in which the good to be done by a liberal endowment would be more direct, immediate, diffusive, and lasting. To improve medical education is a pressing need of the time.

The complete annual account of the Dental School appears this year for the first time in the Treasurer's Statement. The School has no endowment, except the skill and repute of its professors. The building which it occupies was bought for it with money advanced from the University treasury, and the debt of the



School, which is secured by possession of the building, No. 50 Allen Street, now amounts to \$ 13,859.90 (reduced in 1872 - 73 from \$ 15,159). The account of the School for 1872 - 73 shows a creditable surplus. For 1873 - 74 there is an increase of students, and the Corporation have felt able for the first time in the history of the School to pay salaries, though of very small amount, to the professors of dental subjects.

The Lawrence Scientific School was reorganized in 1871, the new plan going into operation at the beginning of the year 1871 - 72. In the year 1871 - 72 the receipts from students fell off; but the year 1872 - 73 carried that class of receipts decidedly above the receipts of 1870 - 71, the last year of the former organization. That increase is fully maintained for the current year.

1870 - 71, receipts from students . . . . .	\$ 5,063.72
1871 - 72, " " " . . . . .	4,342.05
1872 - 73, " " " . . . . .	5,868.33

The account of the School for 1872 - 73 is an unusually satisfactory one, there being a surplus of \$ 2,545.50, which has been applied to reducing the debt of the School to the University treasury, — a debt incurred in reconstructing the interior of Lawrence Hall at the time of the reorganization of the School. The Barringer Fund, which was paid into the treasury in the spring of 1873, is an important addition to the permanent resources of this School. The Corporation is under great obligations to the Hon. D. C. Smith, of Schenectady, the executor of Mr. Barringer's will, for the wisdom and considerateness with which he discharged his delicate duty.

The account of the Observatory for the year shows an unused balance of income. There have been certain receipts and expenditures at the Observatory which have not been included in the published account, because the transactions were not completed on September 1, 1873; they will be given in the next Treas-

urer's Statement. These receipts and expenditures are connected with the sale of the Observatory time to certain cities, railroads, and private establishments, and with the publication and sale of a series of admirable prints depicting astronomical objects and phenomena.

It remains to examine the receipts and expenditures classed as University, College, and Library (excluding expenditures for books). (Compare Report for 1871 - 72, p. 35.) On September 1, 1872, the Corporation had to deal with a deficit of \$ 11,444.30 for the year then just closed, and there had been deficits five years out of the six since September 1, 1866. The Corporation thought they foresaw that the receipts from undergraduates for rents and tuition-fees would increase in 1872 - 73, that part of this increase would be absorbed by an increase of college salaries, and that it would be necessary to reduce expenditures other than college salaries by \$ 7,000, in order to prevent the recurrence of a deficit. This retrenchment was made, and the results, somewhat complicated by the great Boston fire, are exhibited in the following table: —

	Anticipated Increase over 1871 - 72.	Actual Increase.
1. Cash from undergraduates . . . . .	\$ 7,700.	\$ 8,156.00
2. Reduction of expenditures (other than college salaries) . . . . .	Proposed. 7,000.	Actual. 6,711.64
3. Increase of college salaries . . . . .	Anticipated. 3,200.	Actual. 1,481.27
4. Decrease of income from funds called University and College (caused by the fire) . . . . .		2,056.84
5. Increase of income from "sundries" . . . . .		1,539.28

Adding the actual items 1, 2, and 5 together, and subtracting from their sum the sum of items 3 and 4, there remains \$ 12,868.81, which is the amount by which the result of the year 1872 - 73 was better than that of the year 1871 - 72 in the expenditures classed as University, College, and Library (excluding books). The deficit of \$ 11,444.30 in 1871 - 72 was therefore

changed to a surplus of \$ 1,424.51 in 1872-73 (see Treasurer's Statement, p. 4). The inquiry may suggest itself, Why was the loss of income caused by the Boston fire so small on funds called University and College? The reason is that a large portion of the fire subscription was promptly paid in and put at interest, and the interest so earned was all credited to the funds generally invested. The Bussey Trust Fund, being for the most part specially invested in real estate, only profited very slightly by the interest on the subscriptions which were promptly paid in, yet half of the property destroyed belonged to the Bussey Trust Fund.

For the current year the income available for the expenditures comprised under the heads University, College, and Library (excluding books) will be materially larger than it was in 1872-73. The number of undergraduates is 12 per cent larger than in 1872-73; and though several promotions of tutors and instructors have been made, and the salary list thereby increased, yet the increase of salaries will not be equal to the increase of tuition-fees. Moreover, every college room is occupied this year, which was by no means the case in 1872-73. Four new dormitories, accommodating nearly four hundred persons, have been built since 1870; but they are already full. With some reinforcements for the Freshman year, and some help in looking over the students' work at written examinations for those teachers who have large classes to deal with, the present corps of instructors will suffice for eight hundred students. For the present, therefore, some gain to the treasury results from an increase in the number of students. The College budget may be considered easy, so long as the present scale of salaries is maintained and no new professorships are established, provided, of course, that no unexpected disaster befalls the University. It is to be hoped, however, that the College may not be forced to remain stationary long.

New endowed professorships are urgently needed in every department of the University, and it is of great importance that the regular salary attached to the full professorship should bear a better comparison than it now does with the probable earnings of able men in the other learned professions. The greatest anxiety of the Corporation is how they shall worthily fill vacancies in the corps of professors. If men of eminent ability are to be drawn from other callings in the prime of life to fill the chairs of the University, a professorship must be attractive in point of salary as well as in point of consideration and influence. If, on the other hand, these chairs are to be filled by men of promise in youth and proved powers at maturity who chose the profession of teaching in early life, it is essential that a University professorship, the highest post of the profession, should be a prize attractive in the eyes of young men of promise in comparison with the prizes of other learned professions. If the University has heretofore been able to fill its professorships always creditably and sometimes illustriously, it is to be ascribed rather to good fortune than to the legitimate working of a policy wisely adapted to secure that end. Of course it is the relative, not the absolute, value of a professor's salary which is to be regarded. With a gold currency and the College funds earning five per cent a year, four thousand dollars might be a more attractive salary than five thousand would be now, while all prices are exaggerated by an irredeemable currency of uncertain volume and the funds are earning seven and a half per cent.

It is not yet possible to say how much the University will ultimately lose by the Boston fire of November 9-10, 1872. The great subscription for repairing the losses of the University has reached \$ 183,040.91. The principal of this fund has not been used to make good any losses of income or deficits in the year

1872-73; but the interest upon the fund has been so applied. The insurance assessments and new premiums, which had to be paid in consequence of the fire, were charged to the fund to the amount of \$ 9,424.92, but the new insurance was made in all cases only for a single year. The Corporation hope that the insurance money received for the stores which were burnt, the subscription fund, and the profit upon the sale of the land taken by the city to widen Arch and Hawley Streets, all united, will nearly cover the loss of principal caused by the fire. They further hope to gain some advantage in the long run from the improvement of Arch and Hawley Streets, and from the fact that the new stores now in process of construction are handsomer and better buildings than the former ones. The next Annual Report will doubtless contain a complete statement of the actual results. In the mean time the President and Fellows, as the trustees of a great work of public beneficence, return their grateful thanks to the subscribers to the fund, by whose zealous generosity a serious disaster has been in great measure repaired.

The usual lists and statistics concerning University degrees, honors, prizes, and committees will be found in the Appendix, III.-VII. The attention of the Overseers is invited to the following reports of the Deans of the several Faculties of the University. The present form of the President's Annual Report, which was first adopted in the Report of 1869 - 70, has this merit, that it gives each of the Deans of Faculties a separate and public opportunity to make such suggestions concerning his Department as he may think needful. It might easily happen that the knowledge, experience, or foresight of some of the Deans should be greater than that of the President, and their suggestions, consequently, might be of more value than anything the President found to say.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, *President.*

CAMBRIDGE, January 10, 1874.

# REPORT

OF THE

## DEANS OF THE FACULTIES.

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TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY: —

SIR,—As Dean of the College Faculty, I submit the following Report upon the conduct of the College during the academic year 1872—73.

The number of undergraduates at the beginning of that year was six hundred and thirty-seven,—an increase of eighteen over the number on the books of the College at the beginning of the preceding year. Of these one hundred and thirty-two were Seniors, of whom two only failed to receive their Bachelor's degree, one hundred and sixty-three Juniors, one hundred and sixty-six Sophomores, and one hundred and seventy-six Freshmen. Sixteen students withdrew from the College during the year of their own accord. Of this number nine are believed to have withdrawn from the knowledge that they were spending their time unprofitably, one from ill health, two in order to pursue other courses of study, and four from other causes. Two members of the Freshman class died during the year.

### INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction, the names of the instructors, the number of students attending each course, the number of sections into which they were divided, and the number of exercises in each course for student and for instructor, are given in the following tables.

## FRESHMEN.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Exercises	
Instructors.	Subjects.			per week for Students.	per week for Instructor.
Mr. Gould	Greek 1	<p>Aristophanes, Clouds. — Homer, Iliad, Books IV, V., and VI. — Plato, Apology and Crito. Xenophon, Memorabilia (Selections); Euripides, Alcestis. Aristophanes, Birds. — Grote's History of Greece, Chapters 67 and 68. — Goodwin's Greek Moods and Tenses. — Greek Composition (Cicero, De Senectute. — Horace, Odes. — Merivale's History of the Romans, (Chapters 25-28, 30, 35, 36, 41)</p> <p>Section A. Livy, Book VIII., §§ 2-10; Book IX., §§ 1-42. — Horace, Epodes. — Extemporaneous Translation and Composition. Section B. Livy, Book IX., §§ 1-30. Ovid, from Ramsay's Solid Geometry. — Analytic Geometry. Poncelet's Trigonometry. — Algebra.</p> <p>Grammar. — Exercises in Translation and Composition</p> <p>Champlin's Principles of Ethics. — Bullfinch's Evidences of Christianity</p> <p>Elements of Inorganic Chemistry. — Lectures</p>	176	6	12
Mr. Fiske	Greek 2		176	6 or 8	8 in 2 weeks
Mr. Smith	Latin 1		176	6	2
Mr. Everett	Latin 2		176	6 or 8	3 in 2 weeks
Prof. Seaver	Mathematics		176	6	2
Prof. White	Mathematics		176	6	2
Mr. Bartlett	German		176	6	2
Prof. Peabody	Ethics		176	2	2
Prof. Cooke (lectures) & Mr. Field	Chemistry		176	1 for lectures 6 for recitations.	2 lectures 6 recitations.

## SOPHOMORES.

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Exercises	
Instructors.	Subjects.			per week for Students.	per week for Instructor.
Prof. G. A. Hill	Physics	<p>Cantor's Physics, translated by Atkinson, Books I, II, III., IV., and VI.</p> <p>Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric (Selections). — Herbert Spencer's Essay on Style</p> <p>Six Themes during the second half-year</p> <p>The History of Rome in Rawlinson's Manual of Ancient History</p> <p>Grammar. — Exercises in Translation and Composition. (Required only of those who have failed to pass the admission requisites)</p>	166	1 for lectures 6 for recitations	7
Prof. A. Hill	Rhetoric		166	6	2
Prof. A. S. Hill	Themes		166		1 in 3 weeks
Prof. Gurney	History		166	3	2
Mr. Fescenden	Elementary French		84	3	2

ELECTIVE STUDIES.							
* Mr. Anderson	Greek 1					42	2
Mr. Anderson	Greek 2					22	1
Mr. Fiske	Greek 3					82	2
* Mr. Greenough	Latin 1					110	4
Mr. Greenough	Latin 2					42	1
Mr. Everett	Latin 3					28Soph. 1 Fr. 1 Jun.	2
Prof. Child.	English 1					8	2
Mr. Howland	German					117	2
Mr. Jacquinet	French					24Soph. 1 Jun. 2 Sen.	2
Prof. Nash and Mr. Sheldon	Italian					19	2
Mr. Palmer	Philosophy					21	2
Prof. Gurney	History 1					10Soph. 2 Jun.	2
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics					30Soph. 6 Fr. 7 Jun.	2
Prof. Seaver	Mathematics					16Soph. 2 Fr. 1 Jun. 2 Sen.	2
Prof. White	Mathematics					26Soph. 5 Sen.	2
Prof. Jackson	Chemistry					79	3
Prof. Pettce	Natural History					28Soph. 1 Jun. 1 Sen.	2
		Demosthenes, Philipps. — Aristophanes, Knights. — Aeschylus, Prometheus { Thucydides (Books VI. and VII.). — Greek Historians (Selections). — History of Greek Literature. { — Composition and Translation { Plato (one half of the Gorgias). — Demosthenes, Olynthiaca. — Euripides, Alceste. — Homer (Sec- { tions from the Iliad) { Literary Course. Cicero, Laelius and Oration for Roscius Amerinus. — Horace, Satires. — Terence { Philosophical and Historical Course. Cicero, De Oratore and Tusculan Disputations. — Horace, { Ars Poetica. — Seneca (Selections) { History of the Fall of the Republic. Valerius Paternulus. — Cicero's Epistles. — Caesar, De Bello { Civil. — Horace, Epodes. — Lucan (Extracts) { Anglo-Saxon. March's Anglo-Saxon Reader. — Corson's Hand-Book of Anglo-Saxon and early { English { German Syntax and Composition. — German Plays and Stories { Exercises in French Syntax and Composition. — Modern Stories and Plays  Prose Secite. — Italian Grammar. — Italian Composition  Jevons's Logic. — Hamilton's Metaphysics { Roman and Early Medieval History. — Mommsen's History of Rome (Selections). — Gibbon's De- { cline and Fall of the Roman Empire (Selections) { Differential and Integral Calculus; Elementary Course. (The Differentiation of all Analytic Func- { tions, and the Integration of Simple Functions; Applications to Geometry of Two Dimensions, { etc. — Lectures and Examples)  { Analytic Geometry (Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. I.-III., V.-VII., X.-XIII.). — Spherical { Trigonometry  { Practical Applications of Trigonometry. — Principles of Surveying. — Spherical Trigonometry. — { Applications of Spherical Trigonometry to Astronomy and Navigation { Descriptive Chemistry with Laboratory Practice. — Cooke's Chemical Philosophy { Physical Geography (Ansted), Meteorology (Loomis), and Structural Geology (Lyell's Students') { Elements					

\* Additional instruction in Translation and Composition was given by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Greenough to candidates for Honors in Classics.



## JUNIORS

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Mr. Palmer	Philosophy	Jevons's Logic. — Hamilton's Metaphysics	162	6	2	10
Mr. Palmer	Forensics	Four Forensics	162	4	1 in 4 weeks.	1 (for a half-year)
Prof. Dunbar	Political Science	Fawcett's Political Economy. — The Constitution of the United States	162	1 for lecture 4 for recitations	2	8
Prof. Trowbridge	Physics	Ganot's Physics, translated by Atkinson, first seven chapters of Book VII.	162	1	2	5
Prof. Lovering	Physics	Lectures on Mechanics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Acoustics	162	1	1	1
Prof. A. S. Hill	Rhetoric	Whately's Rhetoric	162	6	1	6 (for a half-year)
Prof. Child	Rhetoric	Six Themes	162		1 in 8 weeks.	1 (for a half-year)

## SENIORS

REQUIRED STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.					
Prof. Bowen	Forensics	Four Forensics	181		1 in 4 weeks	1 (for a half-year)

## JUNIORS AND SENIORS.

ELUCRIVA STUDIES.		Text-Books.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructors.	Subjects.				
Prof. Goodwin	Greek 4	{ Aeschines against Cleophon. — Demosthenes on the Crown. — Aeschylus, Agamemnon, and Prometheus. — Sophocles, Antigone	1	3	3
Prof. Goodwin	Greek 5	{ Thucydides and Herodotus (Selections). — Grote's History of Greece	1	3	3
Prof. Sophocles	Greek 6	{ Polybius and Plutarch (Selections)	1	3	3
Prof. Goodwin	Greek 7	{ Aeschylus, Seven against Thebes. — Sophocles, Electra. — Euripides, Medea. — Aristophanes, Frogs. — Elegiac and Lyric Poets (Selections)	1	3	3
Prof. Goodwin	Greek 8	{ Plato, Protagoras, and parts of the Republic. — Aristotle, Politics, four Books	1	3	3
Prof. Sophocles	Greek 9	{ Ecclesiastical Greek. (Selections from the Christian Fathers)	1	3	3
Prof. Lane	Latin 4	{ <i>Writers of the Empire</i> . — Quintilian. — Pliny's Letters. — Horace	2	3	6
Prof. Lane	Latin 5	{ <i>Writers of the Republic</i> . — Plautus. — Cicero. — Lucretius. — Roman Inscriptions	1	3	3
Prof. Lane	Latin 6	{ <i>History of the Empire</i> , <i>Tiberius to Domitian</i> . — From Tacitus, Suetonius, and Velleius Paterculus	1	3	3
Mr. Brannan	Latin 7	{ <i>Elements of Roman Law</i> . — Huschke's <i>Jusdini Institutiones</i> . — Demangeat's <i>Droit Romain</i>	1	3	3
Prof. Young	Hebrew	{ Hahn's or Thiele's <i>Biblia Hebraica</i> . — Conant's Gesenius's Grammar	1	3	3
Mr. Greenough	Sanskrit.	{ Grammar and Translation	1	3	3
Prof. Child	English 2	{ History and Grammar of the English Language. — Hadley's Short History of the English Language. — Morris's Historical Accidence. — The Language in Chaucer and Shakespeare. — Lectures	1	3	3
Prof. Child	English 3	{ English Composition and English Literature. — Shakespeare's Hamlet. — Spenser, 1st Book of the Fairy Queen. — Bacon's Essays. — Milton's English Poems (except Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained). — Dryden's Poems (Selections)	1	3	3
Prof. Hedge	German 2	{ Schiller. — German Composition	1	3	3
Prof. Hedge	German 3	{ German Classics. — German Composition	2	3	6
Prof. Böcher	French 2	{ Molière. — Corneille. — Racine. — Chéribuliez. — French Grammar and Composition	2	3	6
Prof. Böcher	French 3	{ Brachet's Historical Grammar. — Montaigne. — Molière — Balzac. — French Composition	1	3	3

JUNIORS AND SENIORS, CONTINUED.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.		Subjects.	Text-Books.	Number of Students.	Number of Sections.	Exercises per week for Students.	Exercises per week for Instructor.
Instructor.							
Prof. Bœher	French 4	{ } { }	Text-Books. { } { }	Isoph. 3 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Nash and Mr. Sheldon	Italian 2						
Prof. Nash and Mr. Sheldon	Italian 3	{ }	Text-Books. { }	8 Sen.	1	3	3
Prof. Nash and Mr. Sheldon	Spanish						
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy 1	{ }	Text-Books. { }	13 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy 2						
Prof. Bowen	Philosophy 3	{ }	Text-Books. { }	1 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Peabody	Philosophy 5						
Mr. Warner and Mr. Howland	History 2	{ }	Text-Books. { }	66 Jun.	2	3	6
Mr. Ames	History 3						
Mr. Ames	History 4	{ }	Text-Books. { }	9 Jun.	1	3	3
Prof. Torrey	History 5						
Prof. Torrey	History 6	{ }	Text-Books. { }	2 Jun.	2 and 1	3	5
Prof. Dunbar	Political Economy						
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 4	{ }	Text-Books. { }	35 Sen.	2	3	6
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 5						
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics 6	{ }	Text-Books. { }	52 Sen.	2	3	6
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics						
Prof. B. Peirce	Quat rations	{ }	Text-Books. { }	65 Sen.	2	3	6
Prof. B. Peirce	Quat rations						
Prof. J. M. Peirce	Elementary Mechanics (Kerr)	{ }	Text-Books. { }	1 Jun	1	3	3
Prof. J. M. Peirce	The Theory of Equations (Leclures)						
Prof. B. Peirce	Quat rations	{ }	Text-Books. { }	2 Soph.	1	2	2
Prof. B. Peirce	Quat rations						

Prof. J. M. Peirce	Mathematics	Differential Equations (Boole)	1 Grad.	2	2
Prof. Lovering	Physics 1	Astronomy and Acoustics	20 Jun.	3	3
Prof. Trowbridge	Physics 2	Practical Exercises in the Laboratory, including the use of instruments of precision in testing the laws of Mechanics, Acoustics, Optics, Magnetism, and Electricity; and an extended course in Electrical Measurements	8 Jun. 9 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Lovering	Physics 3	Undulatory Theory of Light — Electricity and Magnetism	10 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Gibbs and Mr. H. B. Hill	Physics 4	Heat, with its Applications	2 Sen. 85 Jun. 8 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Cooke and Mr. Munroe	Chemistry 3	Qualitative Analysis	21 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Cooke and Mr. Munroe	Chemistry 4	Mineralogy, including use of the Blow-pipe, and Crystallography	13 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Gray and Dr. Goodale	Natural History 2	Quantitative Analysis (chiefly Laboratory work)	14 Jun. 1 Sen.	3	3
Dr. Dwight and Dr. James	Natural History 3	Botany	1 Sen. 28 Jun. 25 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Shaler and Mr. Faxon	Natural History 4	Comparative Anatomy and Physiology	24 Jun.	3	3
Prof. Whitney and Shaler	Natural History 5	Zoology	8 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Shaler and Mr. Faxon	Natural History 6	Historical Geology and Orography	10 Sen.	3	3
Prof. Gray and Dr. Goodale	Natural History 7	Zoology (Invertebrates)	14 Sen.	3	3
Mr. Paine	Music 1	Advanced Botany	14 Sen.	3	3
Mr. Paine	Music 2	Harmony. — Counterpoint and Choral Figuration. — Simple forms of Free Composition. — Song, March, Dance, Prelude, etc. Imitative Counterpoint. — Canon. — Free Composition (Thematic Treatment)	85oph. 3 Jun. 8 Jun.	2	2
			8 Jun.	3	3

In addition to the subjects which all members of the several classes are required to study, every Senior has twelve exercises a week, every Junior nine exercises a week, and every Sophomore eight exercises a week, in elective studies. Students are at liberty to choose their electives freely from all the courses of instruction given to undergraduates which they are qualified by previous training to pursue.

The foregoing tables do not give quite fully the number of students who received instruction in the several courses, as it is not uncommon for students, in addition to their regular courses of study, to attend the instruction given in some other subject or subjects. This they are at liberty to do to any extent that they find profitable, but as attendance at exercises and examinations is not required of them, no record is kept of the number of such students. Students, however, who pass all the regular examinations in an extra study are entitled to a place on the printed scale of rank in that study, if their scholarship warrants it.

In addition to the exercises given in the tables, examinations in writing, of three hours each, were required in every study at the end of the year (or at the end of the half-year in studies pursued only during the first half-year), and additional similar examinations in nearly every subject in the middle of the year. Other written examinations, varying in number, were held in most of the studies of the year.

The names of the students who obtained honors or prizes in the several departments will be found in the Appendix.

#### DISCIPLINE.

By the rules of the Faculty, students whose deficiencies in their studies in any year are so serious that they cannot be expected to make them up and at the same time pursue profitably the studies of the next year are required to join the class below as a condition of finally receiving their degree. This rule was enforced at the end of the past academic year in the case of one Junior, four Sophomores, and three Freshmen. Six of these students continued their studies with a lower class. As was stated above, nine students were withdrawn from college on account of their failure to profit by their college course. For less serious deficiencies in their studies, one hundred and forty-eight students were required to pass satis-

factorily a second examination, at the end of the vacation, in the subjects in which they had failed, as a condition of being permitted to continue with their several classes. Thirty-one students, at the beginning of the year, were suspended for periods of one or two months, on account of their failures to make up conditions. Six students were suspended at the end of the year for the term of three months, chiefly on account of irregularity of attendance.

For grave violations of college rules, four students were suspended for periods of three months each.

In addition to the cases of discipline already mentioned, early in the year seven Sophomores and one Freshman were suspended for periods varying from three months to a year for the part which they took in a disorderly gathering of Sophomores and Freshmen on the first Monday evening of the year. Shortly afterward, statements in writing, signed by all the members of the Sophomore and Freshmen classes, were presented to the Faculty, to the effect that the two classes proposed to refrain from "hazing" in all its forms, and to discountenance the practice. All occasion for the further enforcement of the vote of suspension was by this action removed, and the eight students were allowed at once to rejoin their classes. The purpose of the students has been scrupulously carried out in the letter and in the spirit; and it is reasonable to hope that the self-respect of succeeding classes will prevent the revival of a practice which is utterly at variance with the manly and generous instincts upon which students pride themselves.

#### CHANGES IN THE COURSES OF STUDY.

1. *Preparatory Course.*—Important changes were made during the past year in the requisitions for admission, some of which are to take effect in 1874, and others in 1875 and 1876.

*For the year 1874* the changes are in the requisitions in Classics and History, and in the introduction of a new requisition in English Composition. In the course of reading in the Classics, the *Catiline* of Sallust is substituted for the last three books of *Caesar's Gallic War*; four thousand lines of *Ovid* for the *Georgics* and last six books of the *Æneid* of *Virgil*; and *Cicero's Cato Major* for two of his *Orations*. Candidates will also be required to translate at sight some

passage in Latin prose not included in the requisitions. In Greek, the seventh book of Herodotus is substituted for the last three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis* for such students as prefer this course to the selections of a Greek Reader. It should be added that in the shorter Classical Course (Course II.), designed for those who offer a larger amount of mathematics, the *Cato Major* is substituted for two books of Caesar's *Gallic War* and the *Eclogues* of Virgil. In History, an elementary knowledge of Roman history to the death of Commodus, such as may be obtained, for example, from Smith's smaller *History of Rome*, has been added to the previous requisition in Greek History. In English Composition, each candidate will be required to write a short composition, correct in expression, spelling, grammar, and punctuation, the subject to be taken from the works of standard authors, the works selected for the purpose being announced from year to year. Thus, in 1874 the subject will be taken from one of the following works: Shakespeare's *Tempest*, Julius Caesar, or *Merchant of Venice*; Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*; Scott's *Ivanhoe* or *Lay of the Last Minstrel*.

It is believed that the greater variety thus introduced into the selection of Latin and Greek authors which must be read in preparation for college will add much to the pleasure and profit of both pupils and teachers; while the demand upon the candidate to translate at sight a passage of easy Latin prose which he has not previously read will aid teachers to fix in the minds of their pupils the true aim of this preparatory course, which is not to secure by dint of repetition the ability to translate certain books, but, through the careful reading of these books, to obtain some degree of mastery over the language in which they are written. As some knowledge of the history of Rome is indispensable for reading intelligently Caesar, Sallust, Cicero, and Virgil, the amount of Latin to be read was diminished sufficiently to give time for the study of an elementary book on Roman history, without addition to the burden of preparation.

The need of some requisition which should secure on the part of young men preparing for college proper attention to their own language has long been felt. Bad spelling, incorrectness as well as inelegance of expression in writing, ignorance of the simplest rules of punctuation, and almost entire want of familiarity with English literature, are far from rare

among young men of eighteen otherwise well prepared to pursue their college studies. No small share of the responsibility for these deficiencies in its students has hitherto rested upon the College, which has been content to accept without question such training in English as teachers, with their eyes fixed on the requisitions for admission, were disposed or able to give. Now that the College has formally recognized the importance of elementary training in English Composition, and the fact that such training should be given early and in the schools, where alone it can be made thorough, doubtless the excellent instruction in English which is already provided in some of our preparatory schools will be furnished in all; and the College can profitably begin its instruction in this subject, as it should do, with Rhetoric proper and English Literature. The first step in demanding some knowledge of that literature from all its students has now been made by the College, by requiring hereafter all candidates for admission to have read with attention some half-dozen of its masterpieces, in order to qualify themselves for passing the admission examination in English Composition.

*In the year 1875* the additional requisition will be made upon all candidates for admission that they shall be able to translate easy French prose at sight, with the option of substituting German for French. Already about one half of the students come to college qualified to pass such an examination, and those who are not able to pass it are required to study French in their Sophomore year, in addition to the regular work of that year. The change, therefore, is only the distinct recognition as a requisition for admission of what is already a requisition for the Bachelor's degree, in addition to the regular preparatory and college courses of study.

*In the year 1876* all candidates for admission will be required to pass an examination in one of the following subjects in Elementary Science: *Elementary Botany, Rudiments of Physics and of Chemistry, or Rudiments of Physics and of Descriptive Astronomy*, the selection of the subject being left to the candidate. In addition to such knowledge of the subject in which they offer themselves as may be acquired from a good elementary text-book, the candidates who present Botany will be required to give evidence that they can analyze simple specimens; and those who present Physics or Chemistry, that they can perform simple experiments.



In all the changes in the preparatory course of study which have been here set forth, the single aim of the Faculty has been to make that course correspond more nearly with the best possible course of study for young men, up to an average age of eighteen, who purpose to pursue non-professional studies for four years more. As the training given in American colleges has been predominantly classical and mathematical, it is not surprising that the proficiency of a candidate in the Classics and in Mathematics has been the point chiefly considered in examinations for admission. That teachers and pupils in preparatory schools should direct their efforts mainly to meeting these specific demands of the colleges, and should subordinate the intrinsic importance of studies to their serviceableness in securing admission to college, is the only result that could be expected. Neither teacher nor pupil could be much blamed, for instance, for practically setting the writing of good Latin above the writing of good English. It is plain that the only remedy for this grave evil is for the colleges to show by the nature of their admission examinations that they will not accept the rudiments of scholarship as amends for deficiencies in the rudiments of education. The colleges, as the representatives of the value of the study of the Classics, should be especially careful not to give plausibility by any act or neglect of theirs to the groundless assumption that the discipline of mind secured by the preliminary classical training must be purchased by the sacrifice of some knowledge which a well-educated young man of eighteen ought to possess. Co-operation on the part of the leading colleges is much needed in enforcing upon teachers, and in enabling them to enforce upon their pupils, the necessity of thorough training in all the elements of a sound education. As soon as those colleges unite in demanding of candidates for admission a thoroughly good training in English no less than in classical subjects, the schools which feed the colleges will in turn be able to exact from lower schools an efficiency which they now greatly lack. The service which American colleges could thus indirectly render to American education it is difficult to overestimate. Were a good degree of proficiency in a well-constructed course of English studies strictly enforced as a condition of admission into our leading colleges, the quality of education received by all pupils in all schools directly or remotely affected by such action would

be sensibly improved. Hitherto a too exclusive concern for proper preliminary training in the Classics and Mathematics has cut off the higher institutions for education in this country from a part of that influence upon the lower which it is both their interest and their duty to exercise.

*Division of the Admission Examination.* — The average age of students entering Harvard College is now eighteen, and it is the opinion of the Faculty that no demands should be made upon candidates for admission which would cause students to begin their college studies at an average age above eighteen. In view, then, of the recent additions to the requisitions for admission, and of possible future additions, it has been decided to allow students who purpose to enter Harvard College to divide the admission examination in 1874 and thereafter into two examinations, separated by an interval of not less than an academic year. The preliminary examination, however, will count for nothing in favor of a candidate unless he shall present himself in not less than seven subjects (about one half of the whole number of subjects required for admission), and shall pass a successful examination in not less than four subjects. Candidates who prefer to do so can, however, pass the whole examination at one time, as at present. Such a division of the admission examination will afford a great relief to students and teachers. At present, candidates for admission are required to be prepared to pass examinations in what may fairly be regarded as the work of three years in little more than a couple of days, six hours a day being spent under examination. No similar burden is ever laid upon an undergraduate. The relief afforded to the candidate by allowing him to pass an examination on half of the preparatory work at a time will make the value of that work, it is believed, greater rather than less. Examiners will be more strict in noting deficiencies at the preliminary examination, since the student will have another year of school training to make up those deficiencies, and the subjects of the final examination, however the whole examination be divided, must stand in such a relation to those of the preliminary that the candidate's knowledge of principles can hardly grow rusty; while the advantage of not being compelled carefully to review merely elementary work in the year immediately preceding entrance to college will make that year more profitable as a preparation for college studies.

*Required Studies.* — It has been for several years the policy of the College to carry the required studies of the course back into the earlier years, so far as the nature of these studies and the maturity of the students permitted. Already, in the Senior year, only certain written exercises belong to the required course; and the Faculty, last year, decided to transfer to the Sophomore year the elementary study of Political Economy, and of the Constitution of the United States, which have heretofore been Junior studies, together with that portion of the required course in Physics which was a Junior study. This change will leave as required studies of the Junior year only Logic, Psychology, and a portion of the course in Rhetoric, as well as of that in Themes and Forensics; and it will enable Juniors to take an additional elective. The addition to the work of the Sophomore year amounts to two exercises a week, and does not increase the requisitions for that year beyond those of the Freshman and Junior years. In place of a portion of the required course in Physics, Elementary Astronomy will be hereafter taught in the Sophomore year; and the Elements of General History has been substituted for Roman History in the required History of that year.

In the Report of last year it was stated that students would thereafter be allowed exemption from attendance at the exercises in any required study, upon condition of their passing a satisfactory examination upon that study at the beginning of the year. The anticipation that many students would take advantage of this privilege in order to secure themselves more leisure for the study of subjects in which they are especially interested has been entirely fulfilled; and there is reason to believe that the excellent practice of employing a part of the long vacation in private study for this purpose will grow in favor with the students. Not simply is time thus gained for other studies, but the student is led, without the stimulus of approaching recitations, and in reliance upon himself, to pursue a study in a sufficiently thorough manner to be able to pass a rigid examination upon it. This spirit of independent study it is surely one of the chief ends of higher education to cultivate.

*Elective Studies.* — All the courses of instruction which were given in the year 1872-73 were open to the choice of students for the year 1873-74, except a course in Greek, — which the resignation of a Tutor made it necessary temporarily to

give up,—and the course in Roman Law, which was reluctantly omitted for a year from inability to secure a competent instructor. Certain courses in Mathematics, too, are given only in alternate years, others being substituted for them, in order to increase the range of mathematical study open to a student's choice, as undergraduate or graduate.

Two new courses were provided for the year 1873–74 in Modern Languages, one in German, and one in Romance Philology. The former aims simply to secure facility in reading, and is intended especially for Sophomores who wish to prepare themselves to use German as an aid in their historical or philosophical studies of the Junior and Senior years. The latter is designed to furnish training in the methods of Philology to students who have an adequate acquaintance with Romance languages. In Mathematics a course in Descriptive Geometry was added to the scheme of studies in that department, and in Chemistry a course in Organic Chemistry. In Music the scheme of study has been completed by the addition of a third elective in that subject. Provision has also been made for giving thorough instruction in Elocution to such Seniors as may desire it.

#### CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS OF THE FACULTY.

The regulations of the Faculty were subjected to a careful revision during the past year, but only two of the changes made in them were of sufficient importance to call for mention in this Report. One of these changes related to the manner of making up deficiencies in studies; the other to the deficiencies in scholarship which disqualify a student for recommendation for the Bachelor's degree.

For the past two years students who failed to obtain the minimum mark upon the year's work in any study were obliged to pass a satisfactory examination upon that study at the beginning of the next academic year; and upon failure to pass such examination, a student was suspended for such period as seemed necessary to qualify him to pass this examination, together with an examination on the studies pursued by his class during his absence. This method, however, of enforcing the duty of making up neglected studies was found objectionable in spirit and in practice; and it was decided that hereafter the responsibility of making up all arrears of

study should be thrown upon the student himself, the student and his parent or other guardian being annually informed of the existence of such arrears, and that no degree could be conferred until they were made up. In order to secure in all cases the thorough performance of neglected work, the method also of making up deficiencies in study was changed. Hereafter, a student who has failed to attain the minimum of scholarship which is required in any study, in making up that deficiency will be put upon precisely the same footing in regard to examinations as students of subsequent classes who are regularly pursuing the same study. Should the study in which he has failed, however, be an elective one, he will be at liberty in making it up to substitute for it any other elective of the same number of exercises. By this change another advance has been made in the transformation of the discipline from that of a school into that of a college, which furnishes instruction and holds rigid examinations, but in which the responsibility of profiting by these opportunities is thrown upon the student himself. It is believed that well-considered changes made in this direction will show that undergraduates are fitted by their age and intelligence to profit by heavier responsibilities than the College has hitherto permitted them, as undergraduates, to assume.

The other change in the regulations, which was mentioned above, was designed to elevate the standard of scholarship among the less faithful students. First, it was provided that hereafter two fifths, instead of one third only, of the maximum work must be obtained in any *elective* study, in order to relieve a student from the necessity of passing examinations upon it in some subsequent year, the requisition in *required* studies being left unchanged; secondly, that no student should be hereafter recommended for a degree, who had not obtained at least one half of the maximum work upon the studies of his college course taken together, or, in the case of Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores of the year 1873-74, upon the studies of the course from the beginning of that year. Heretofore a student has fulfilled the only requisition made upon him in point of scholarship as a candidate for a degree by obtaining not less than one third of the maximum work in each separate study pursued by him in college. It was therefore possible that a student should be recommended for a degree, who had obtained not more than one third of

the maximum work upon his college studies taken together. Under the new regulations, although a student will not be required in any particular required study to obtain more than one third, or in any particular elective study to obtain more than two fifths of the maximum work, he will be required to make amends for any failure to obtain one half of the maximum work in particular studies by obtaining at least so much more than one half in other studies. Only a moderate degree of proficiency will be exacted of any one in subjects for the study of which he lacks power or taste, provided he shows by his success in other subjects that he has not, upon the whole, failed in his duty as a student.

E. W. GURNEY, *Dean.*

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TO THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I respectfully submit the following Report on the Divinity School for the academic year 1872–73.

No change has taken place in the regular instruction of the Divinity School, except that Professor Abbot entered upon his duties in the critical and exegetical department, taking the New Testament as the subject of his expositions, and thus allowing Professor Young to confine his time and labors to the Hebrew language and literature. No lectures were delivered by persons not resident at the University.

The instruction given by the Professors was as follows:—

By Professor Hedge, in the History of the Christian Church from its foundation until the period of the Reformation.

By Professor Stearns, in Natural Theology, in Anthropology, in Christology, and Eschatology, in the History of Ethical Theories and in Christian Ethics, and (in part) in Church Polity.

By Professor Young, in the Hebrew Language, and in the Literature and Exegesis of the Old Testament.

By Professor Everett, in the Science of Thought, in the Philosophy of Religion, in the Ethnic Religions, in Homiletics, and the Pastoral Care, and in the Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

By Professor Abbot, in the Textual Criticism of the New Testament, and in the Exegesis of the Synoptic Gospels, the Epistle to the Romans, and the Epistle to the Galatians.

In the German Language, instruction was given by Mr. George T. Dippold to two classes, devoting about one hour twice a week to each class.

In Elocution, Mr. Stacy Baxter gave instruction separately to all the members of the School, devoting three half-days to this labor.

There has been no material change the past year in the method of instruction. It has been, as heretofore, by lectures, recitations, and essays or dissertations. The tendency has been to increase the amount of recitation required over that of former years. Text-books are employed, when such can be found as are in part, if not altogether, convenient and suitable for the teacher's purpose. Dissertations on subjects assigned are prepared by all regular students in all departments, amounting to four or five in the year for each student; and this labor of methodical writing is added to that required for some shorter essays, and for the sermons and plans of sermons which are frequently prepared by the Middle and Senior classes. The dissertations are generally read in the presence of the class and criticised by the Professor. There are also certain general exercises of the School which are deemed of great importance. Every Friday evening a sermon is delivered in the Divinity Chapel. Every fortnight a conference is held for one hour in the afternoon, in the same place, opened and conducted by a student, in which all the members of the School are free to take part. The express object of this meeting is edification; the contemplation of the duties and responsibilities of professional life, and the mutual strengthening of the religious spirit. Another object, only incidentally attained in this meeting for conference, the acquisition of the power of speaking accurately and readily without notes, is sought and attained in another exercise, a debate, alternating every fortnight with the conference, in which three speakers previously designated make speeches of twelve minutes' length in succession on a subject submitted to the Professor who presides at the exercise. The speeches are criticised on delivery by the Professors present as to expression, argument, and enunciation. This exercise was substituted for one of general debate some years since, and has been kept up with good spirit and proved one important means both of mental discipline and oratorical training.

The results of the examinations at the end of the year were

generally satisfactory. The regular students were admitted immediately to the full standing of the next year, with the exception of two persons who were required to review certain studies and pass an examination in them at the close of the vacation in order to continue with the advanced class.

Three members of the graduating class presented themselves as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Theology, and two were admitted to that degree. Two members of the same class graduated under the old form, by receiving the certificate of having faithfully pursued the prescribed course of study in the Divinity School. The "prescribed course" of former years did not necessarily demand so much of the pupil as is now required for admission to the degree; and the government of the institution thought it just, when they offered the degree of D. B. with suitable requisitions, not to cut off from all graduation those who entered the School with the expectation of graduating, but were unable to meet the new requisitions. This anomaly, arising from the desire to avoid doing injustice by too sudden and great change, will cease after the Commencement in 1874. From that time the names of those only who are admitted to the degree of D. B. will go upon the Triennial Catalogue.

The safe-keeping of the Theological Library has continued to be the object of earnest thought and care to those who are immediately concerned with it. In several Reports attention has been called to the exposure of this valuable collection of books to loss or destruction by fire. All that has been urged before might be again said of the need of a separate and well-defended building for this invaluable treasure, and of the need, which could be readily provided for by the removal of the library to another edifice, of another commodious lecture-room to be formed out of the rooms which it now occupies in Divinity Hall. But the exigencies of the University, in the Divinity School as well as in other departments, occasioned by the losses by the Boston fire of November, 1872, seem to require the postponement of this enlargement until a more auspicious period, which, it is hoped, will not be long in coming.

In regard to the use and preservation of this Library this Report is able to speak more favorably than that of last year. The Librarian observes in his Report to the Faculty, "A general co-operation in the measures formerly recommended for the better keeping of the Library has afforded an agreeable



sense of security, which is proved, by results now apparent, not to have been unwarranted. The scholarlike bearing of all frequenting the rooms deserves also this grateful acknowledgment." "The Shelf Catalogue is completed, except for the South Room, where it has not been found so indispensable; where, however, a good beginning has been made." More than four hundred tracts or pamphlets have been bound and entered properly in the Catalogue. Two examinations of the whole Library have been made, the first at the time of the winter recess, the second preparatory to the requirement of the Report at the end of the year. No books have been found that were formerly reported missing. One volume only of those loaned the past year is not accounted for.

A change worthy of notice has been made in the administration of some beneficiary funds. In the course of the preceding year the President and Fellows proposed to the Faculty to prepare and report a scheme for forming certain funds, of which the income had been annually massed in one aggregate of beneficiary money, into separate scholarships bearing the donor's name. A scheme was reported and adopted, according to which the specific income of each scholarship should be awarded to an individual student. These scholarships are nine in number, are of value varying from \$260 to \$125, and are awarded on the combined consideration of need and merit. No one of them, nor any share of the Hopkins income, will be bestowed upon any person who is not pursuing the regular course of study in the Divinity School with a view to offering himself as a candidate for the degree of D. B.

The Divinity School Boarding-Club completed the fourth year of its successful operation. For some reason, not fully ascertained, the cost of supplies for the first two months of the year was found to be considerably in excess of what was expected. By careful scrutiny of all possible causes of loss or waste, it was soon reduced to the usual rate, and the average cost of board for the year was \$3.65 per week. By cost is meant the expense of provisions, of labor, of keeping whole the table furniture and the kitchen furniture, and of ordinary repairs of the boarding-house.

The number of students who continued through the year was seventeen. The largest number present at any one time was twenty, of whom seven had received a college degree.

The number of students in the regular course was twelve. One pursued assigned studies belonging to a fourth year's residence. Seven students followed special courses of study selected upon their consultation with the Faculty. The existing regulations of the School permit any person of good ability and worthy aims, who may be unable to comply with the conditions of admission to the regular course, to enter the institution and get such benefit from its instructions as his imperfect preparation will allow. But it is the desire of the Faculty to limit rather than enlarge the number of imperfectly prepared students called *special*, and to present every fair and honorable inducement to pupils to enter, if possible, and pursue the regular course. Accordingly, special students are made to depend for support mostly on their own resources or on aid obtained outside of the Divinity School.

One who compares the numerical statements just presented with the corresponding statements in the Report made last year will observe two facts: first, that the whole number of students diminished; and, second, that the proportion of special students increased. The first fact was largely owing to the new policy of requiring more attainments for admission to regular membership, and of withholding the offer of pecuniary support from all but regular members. The School might be filled (and by men of good character and respectable natural ability) if no preparatory learning were required for admission, and liberal aid were unconditionally offered. The second fact was owing also to the increased requirement for admission to the full course of study, in connection with the circumstance that some special students already in the School, and desiring to continue longer, were assisted by means obtained outside of the School by solicitations in their behalf. In the current year there is a marked change. Of twenty-two students, but two are not regular members, and one of these looks forward to becoming such.

Another fact will arrest the attention of one who compares the catalogue of the Divinity School with those of other schools not better endowed. It is the smaller proportion of college graduates on the list. I shall not at present advert to all the causes which contribute to this result. I mention this very influential one, that the patrons and friends of the Harvard Divinity School, ever ready to help abundantly men who at the proper age freely choose the ministry as a profes-

sion, are decidedly opposed to offering a college education to a young man as one inducement to engage to enter this profession, while there are scores of young men in the colleges who receive support for the whole period of academic study under the express or implied obligation to enter on graduating some theological school of a particular denomination. I am happy, however, to state, in closing, that of twenty-two members of the School in the current year, twelve have received a college degree.

OLIVER STEARNS, *Dean*.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report upon the Law School for the academic year 1872–73.

The instruction in the School during the year was given by the Bussey Professor and the Dane Professor (the Royall Professorship being vacant), and by the following lecturers, namely, Benjamin R. Curtis, Benjamin F. Thomas, Charles S. Bradley, Nicholas St. John Green, John C. Gray, Jr., and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

The exercises of the School began on Thursday, September 26, 1872, and ended on Thursday, June 19, 1873.

The instruction given by Professor Washburn during the year was the same in all respects as during the year 1871–72.

The instruction given by Professor Langdell was also the same as during the year 1871–72, except that he had an advanced course on Contracts, instead of Sales of Personal Property.

Mr. Green also gave the same instruction in all respects as in the year 1871–72.

The place of the Royall Professor was supplied by Mr. Bradley and Mr. Gray, the former lecturing twice a week during the year on Equity, and the latter once a week during the year on Evidence.

During the year, Mr. Curtis delivered a short course of lectures on the Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States; Mr. Thomas delivered a short course on Wills and Administration; and Mr. Holmes, on Jurisprudence.

During the year twenty-four Moot Courts were held, eight

by Professor Washburn, nine by Professor Langdell, three by Mr. Green, two by Mr. Gray, one by Mr. Bradley, and one by Mr. Holmes. Two cases were given out for written opinions by Professor Washburn.

The whole number of students connected with the School during the year was one hundred and seventeen. Of these, one hundred and nine were in the School during the whole year, and eight during half the year, making an average of one hundred and thirteen during the entire year. A comparison of these figures with those for the years 1870-71 and 1871-72 will show in a striking manner the effect of the measures which have been taken during the last two years to raise the standard of the School, and to discourage students from entering with a view to remaining only a short time. Thus, in the year 1870-71 there were no less than fifty-eight students who were in the School during part of the year only; in the year 1871-72 that class of students was reduced to thirty-one, while in the year now under review the reduction was in a greatly increased proportion. It is only in that class of students that there has been any falling off in numbers; those who were in the School during the whole year having numbered one hundred and seven in each of the years 1870-71 and 1871-72, being two less than in the year 1872-73. So far as regards receipts for tuition, the falling off in numbers has been much more than made up by the increase in the rate.

Of the eight students who were members of the School during half of the year 1872-73, four were members during the first half of the year, and four during the second half; consequently the number of students in the School was uniform throughout the year, and the Annual Catalogue represented precisely the average attendance through the year, namely, one hundred and thirteen. Previously, and for many years, the attendance during the first half of the year had been much larger than during the second half; and as the Annual Catalogue was always issued during the first half of the year, it showed an attendance considerably in excess of the average attendance for the year. A special explanation of this phenomenon will be found in the fact that, previous to the year 1871-72, the degree of LL. B. was conferred on all who had been in the School a year and a half; and hence all who entered at the beginning of any year became entitled to a degree at the middle of the next year; and as a large major-

ity of students always entered at the beginning of the year, those who entered at the middle of the year were always much fewer than those who left. Under the present system it will be seen that the practice of either entering or leaving at the middle of the year has almost entirely ceased.

As regards the falling off in *average* attendance during the first two years that the present system was in operation, the experience of the now current year goes to show that it was very temporary, the Annual Catalogue for the current year showing a larger attendance than the average for the year 1870-71.

At the beginning of the year now under review, it became for the first time a condition of being admitted to the second year, for the purpose of becoming a candidate for a degree at the end of the year, that a student should have previously passed an examination in the studies of the first year. Accordingly, at the annual examination in June, 1872, there were twenty-six applicants for examination in the studies of the first year, of whom nineteen passed, and seven failed. At the examination for advanced standing, in September, 1872 (then held for the first time), there were twelve new applicants, of whom ten passed and two failed. Also three of those who had failed in June offered themselves again in September, and passed. Therefore, at the beginning of the year 1872-73, the number of those who were entitled to become candidates for a degree at the end of the year was thirty-two. Of these, thirty-one presented themselves at the end of the year for examination in the studies of the second year, and twenty-eight of them passed and received degrees, three being rejected. Degrees were also conferred upon two candidates who passed their examination in the studies of both years at the end of the second year, having been excused from passing an examination for advanced standing in the previous September, on account of sickness. There were thirty degrees conferred, therefore, and seven candidates in all were rejected; four in the first year, and three in the second.

At the annual examination in 1873, there were fifty-six applicants for examination in the studies of the first year (more than twice as many as in the preceding year), of whom forty-six passed. This gave promise of a large class of second year's students for the now current year, — a promise which has been amply fulfilled.

The most essential feature of the School, that which distinguishes it most widely from all other schools of which I have any knowledge, is the library. I do not refer to the mere fact of our having a library, nor even to the more important fact of its being very extensive and complete; I refer rather to the library as an institution, including the relation in which it stands to all the exercises of the School, the influence which it exerts directly and indirectly, and the kind and extent of use that is made of it by teachers and students. Everything else will admit of a substitute, or may be dispensed with; but without the library the School would lose its most important characteristics, and indeed its identity.

It is very gratifying, therefore, to be able to report that, during the year under review, the administration of the library was very successful and satisfactory. So far as is known, not a single volume was lost during the year, even temporarily. There was the same liberal scale of expenditure in the purchase of books and in binding as during the two preceding years. The amount expended in the purchase of books, from September 1, 1870, to this date, is \$11,136.44. The amount expended for binding during the same period is \$3,107.38. The number of volumes of books purchased during the same period is two thousand three hundred and thirty-one, of which sixteen hundred and fifty-one volumes are Reports. The latter were purchased to a great extent for the purpose of forming the working library, which now contains one thousand volumes of Reports, all of which are duplicates. Although there is still, doubtless, much room for improvement, yet, according to all existing standards, the library is now very complete, and in the following particulars it is believed to stand at the head of all law libraries in the United States: first, the condition and quality of its books, meaning by quality the edition; secondly, its collection of civil and foreign law; thirdly, its working library of duplicates, containing nearly thirteen hundred volumes of books in most constant use. This latter feature doubles the working capacity of the library; and some idea may be formed of the kind and amount of work done by less than one hundred and fifty students, when I say that such is the demand for Reports that, without these duplicates, every person frequenting the library would be subjected to great inconvenience and loss of time from not being able to find the books that he wanted.

Indeed, the experience of the current year admonishes us that, with the present spirit of work in the School, and with our present organization, building, and equipment, one hundred and fifty students is about as many as we can do justice to; and if the School should increase much beyond that number, I think the question would arise whether it would not be wise to take further measures to raise the standard at the expense of numbers. Much has already been done in that direction, but I think something more remains to be done. I beg leave to call attention to three measures in particular, for want of some or all of which the School is falling short of what ought to be its aim. First, requiring a good academic education as a condition of admission; secondly, abolishing the practice of admitting students to advanced standing; thirdly, establishing a three years' course. The adoption of any one of these measures would be a great step in advance, and the adoption of them all would enable us to turn out a much higher grade of young lawyers than has hitherto been known in the United States.

C. C. LANGDELL,

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TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the Faculty, I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the Lawrence Scientific School for the academic year 1872–73.

The number of students in attendance during the year was thirty-eight. Of these, twenty-three were students of Engineering; five were students of Chemistry; five were students of Natural History; and five were special students.

The first year's class in Engineering began Chauvenet's Spherical Trigonometry, receiving instruction from Mr. J. C. Bartlett one hour a day for five days in the week, until the subject was finished. They then took up Church's Analytical Geometry, receiving the same number of hours' instruction in the week, and continuing until the subject was finished and reviewed, with occasional examinations during the year, and an annual examination at the close of the review. They then reviewed Spherical Trigonometry and were examined on it at the close of the year.

Mr. Bartlett also gave instruction one hour a week in

Henck's Field-Book, and devoted one afternoon in the week to practical field-work in railroad engineering during the whole year when the weather permitted.

Mr. Kettell had charge of the class in Surveying. The text-book used was Gillespie's, and instruction was given by recitations three times a week, by plotting from given data, and by field practice.

Mr. Boris gave instruction in French three hours a week to a class of beginners, and three hours to advanced students.

Mr. Dippold had two classes in German, occupying one hour each, three days in the week.

Mr. Moore had a class in Free-hand Drawing, occupying two hours, two days in the week, throughout the year.

The mechanical drawing was under the charge of Professor Eustis, assisted by Mr. Kettell.

The second year's class in Engineering received five hours' instruction a week, from Mr. Bartlett, in the Differential and Integral Calculus, from the beginning of the year till the end of February. The text-book used was Church's Calculus, with many examples and problems, some original, and others taken from Olney, Todhunter, Haddon, and Hann. They had occasional examinations throughout the year, and a final examination in February.

Assistant-Professor Pettee gave instruction throughout the year in Physical Geography, Meteorology, and Elementary Geology. Recitations were held twice a week, and there were three examinations of one hour each, a semi-annual examination of two hours, and the final examination of three hours. The text-books were Lyell's Students' Elements of Geology (the portions relating to Structural Geology) and Ansted's Physical Geography. There was no separate text-book in Meteorology used. For a part of the recitations lectures were substituted. In April and May, during the absence of Assistant-Professor Pettee, the class was under the charge of Assistant-Professor Trowbridge.

From February to the end of the year, Professor Eustis gave instruction, one hour daily, to the second year's class, in Weisbach's Mechanics, with lectures and notes on Theoretical Mechanics.

Professor Eustis had a class in Descriptive Geometry, three days in the week, throughout the year.

The third year's class had a daily recitation, occupying an



hour and a half, with Professor Eustis, in Applied Mechanics and Engineering. They went through the whole of Rankine's Applied Mechanics, Rankine's Engineering, Wood's Strength of Materials, and Wood's Construction of Bridges and Roofs.

The instruction in Chemistry was given by Professor Cooke and his assistants. There were students of the Scientific School in all the undergraduate courses of Chemistry, namely, in 1, Descriptive Chemistry with laboratory practice; 2, Qualitative Analysis; 3, Mineralogy, including use of the blow-pipe and Crystallography; 4, Qualitative Analysis. In addition to the instruction given in connection with the undergraduate courses, two special courses were given for scientific students only, — one by Assistant-Professor Jackson on Manipulation and Qualitative Analysis, which was designed especially for members of the School in the department of Engineering, and one on general chemistry for the first year's students in Chemistry. Last year was the first year of the new three years' course in Theoretical and Practical Chemistry. The first class consisted of four students, and in addition there were in the laboratory three special students who were members of the School. There were also in the laboratory several advanced students, candidates for the Doctor's degree, who are not included in this enumeration.

The Physical Laboratory was under the charge of Assistant-Professor Trowbridge. Four students attended regularly; three of whom were regular students in the department of Chemistry, and one a special student in Natural History. Three students from the Engineering Department took the course in Physics as an extra. They were advanced students in engineering, and were not required to take the study. The laboratory received visits occasionally from students who were pursuing the one year's course for teachers. Their attendance was very irregular.

The degree of S. B. was conferred last Commencement day upon five graduates in Engineering, one in Chemistry, and one in Zoölogy.

When the Scientific School was reorganized, and more extended and liberal courses of study substituted for the purely technical courses which had been previously provided, the object sought for by those who had charge of its interests was to send forth graduates whose training should be more

nearly on a par with that given in the College proper; the difference being in kind rather than in degree. The experience of the past two years showed that this end could not be accomplished for the average student without materially raising the qualifications for admission. Hitherto, with the exception of the Engineering Department, applicants for admission have been received without any examination, and, as a natural consequence, many have been found utterly unqualified to pursue with advantage the prescribed courses of study. Even the Engineering students were only required to show a certain degree of proficiency in elementary mathematics. The Scientific Schools, quite as much as the Colleges, need to have all their pupils prepared for them by a well-selected, comprehensive, and rigorous course of study in the High schools and academies.

In accordance with these views, the Faculty, in June last, materially raised the standard of qualification, and required all candidates for admission, after 1873, to pass an examination in geography, English composition, Latin, French, or German, and the elementary mathematics, with certain additional subjects which vary with the course which the candidate proposes to pursue while in the school. This new programme was adopted too late to take effect the present year, but its details will be found in the University Catalogue for 1873-74, and it will govern the examinations of candidates in June, 1874. The preparatory schools throughout the country can easily give the preliminary training which is here required, and it is believed that the teachers of those schools will look with pleasure upon this step in advance.

H. L. EUSTIS, *Dean*.

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TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report upon the School of Mining and Practical Geology for the academic year 1872-73.

The special instruction given in this School is now confined to a single year, the candidates for the degree of Mining Engineer being practically for the first three years members of the Lawrence Scientific School. Reference may be made to

the Report of the Dean of that School for further information concerning that part of the course.

The number of students in the fourth year was three. They received instruction in Photography from Mr. Black, in Boston; in Volumetric Analysis from Mr. Munroe; in Assaying from Assistant-Professor Pettee; and in Palæontology, in connection with other classes, at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. The absence of Professor Shaler prevented their receiving all the instruction in Higher Structural Geology that was expected, but a partial substitute was incorporated with the lectures on Mining given by Mr. Pettee. A course in Practical Astronomy, begun the previous year, was continued for a short time at the Observatory. The months of April and May were spent in an excursion to the principal coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania, the lead districts of Iowa and Wisconsin, and the Iron Mountain of Missouri; the class being accompanied by Mr. Pettee and, for a part of the time, Mr. Drown, formerly instructor in Metallurgy in the School. The excursion was, upon the whole, profitable, but the benefits derived from it would doubtless have been greater, if the class had studied the elements of Metallurgy more thoroughly beforehand.

Two degrees of Mining Engineer were conferred at Commencement.

J. D. WHITNEY, *Dean,*  
By W. H. PETTEE, *Asst. Prof. of Mining.*

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TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the Medical Faculty I submit the following Report upon the Medical School for the academic year 1872–73. The amount and character of the instruction given is shown in the following tabular views.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1872, TO FEBRUARY 10, 1873.

Hour.	Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
8	2	Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital.			Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital.		
	3						
	1	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital, City Hospital.	Chemistry Recitation, Dermatology Lecture.	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital.	Chemistry Recitation, Clinical Conference, Clinical Conference.
9	2	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.					
	3						
	1						
10	2	Theory and Practice Lecture.	City Hospital, City Hospital.	Clinical Medicine, Clinical Medicine.	Chemistry Lecture.	City Hospital, City Hospital.	Physiology Recitation, Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital.
	3						
	1	Chemistry Lecture.	Physiology Lecture.				
11	2	Clinical Surgery Lecture, Clinical Surgery Lecture.			1 Surgery Lecture, Surgery Lecture.	City Hospital, City Hospital.	Massachusetts General Hospital, Operations, Massachusetts General Hospital, Operations.
	3						
	2		Theory and Practice Lecture.				
12	3	Obstetrics Lecture. ]		Obstetrics Lecture.	Obstetrics Recitation.		
	1	Anatomy Lecture. (Last 11 weeks.)	Anatomy, Lecture.	Anat. Rec. (last 8 weeks), Anat. Lect. (last 11 weeks).	Anatomy Lecture.	Anatomy Recitation.	
	2	Auscultation and Percussion.	Auscultation and Percussion.		Auscultation and Percussion.	Auscultation and Percussion.	
3	2	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	Materia Medica Recitation.	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy, Recitation.	
	3						
	1						
4	2	Surgery Recitation.	Clinical Conference, Clinical Conference.	Therapeutics Lecture.	Theory and Practice Recitation.	Therapeutics Lecture.	
	3						
	1						
5	2	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	
	3	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	
	1						

## FEBRUARY 17 TO JUNE 18, 1873.

Hour.	Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
8	2	Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical Visit.	Otology. Lecture after May 1.	Clinical Conference.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical Visit.	Otology. Lecture after May 1.	
	3	Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical Visit.		Clinical Conference.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical Visit.		
9	1	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. Medical Visit.	Dermatology.	Clinical Medicine.	Chemistry Recitation.	Chemistry Recitation.
	2	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. Medical Visit.	Dermatology.	Clinical Medicine.	City Hospital. Ophthalmology.	Ophthalmology Lecture.
	3	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. Medical Visit.	Dermatology.	Clinical Medicine.		
10	1	Chemistry Lecture.	Physiology Recitation.	Physiology Recitation.	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	Physiology Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Surgical Visit.
	2	Clinical Medicine.	Chemistry Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Surgical Visit.	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. Clinical Surgery. Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Surgical Visit.
	3	Clinical Medicine.	Electrotherapeutics.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Surgical Visit.	Pathological Anatomy Lecture.	City Hospital. Clinical Surgery. Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Surgical Visit.
11	1	Physiology Lecture.	Surgery Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations.	Thoracic Diseases.	Physiology Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations.
	2	Theory and Practice Lectures.	Surgery Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations.		City Hospital. Operations.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations.
	3	Diseases of Women.	Surgery Lecture.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations.		City Hospital. Operations.	Massachusetts General Hospital. Operations.
12	2	Surgery Recitation.	Theory and Practice Lectures.		Obstetrics Lecture.	Veneral Diseases Recitation.	
	3	Surgery Recitation.	Theory and Practice Lectures.		Obstetrics Lecture.	Veneral Diseases Recitation.	
1	1	Anatomy Lecture till May.	Anatomy Lecture or Recitation till May.		Anatomy Lecture till May.	Anatomy Recitation till May.	
	2	Surgery. Histology after May 1.			Surgery. Histology after May.	Theory and Practice Recitation.	
	3	Surgery. Histology after May 1.	Hygiene Lecture after May 1.	Till May 1, Mental Dis. Lec. After May 1, Hygiene.	Surgery. Histology after May.		
3	1	Practical Microscopy.			Practical Microscopy.		
	2	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	Materia Medica Recitation.	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	
	3	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.		Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy Recitation.	
4	3		Obstetrics Recitation.	Therapeutics Lecture.	Otology after May 1.	Therapeutics Lecture.	
	3	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	Practical Anatomy till May 1.	
5	1	Practical Anatomy till May 1.					
	2						
	3		Laryngoscopy after May 1.				

The number of students in attendance during the year was one hundred and seventy.

Fifty-three candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine offered themselves for examination in February and June, and forty-two were found qualified. Ten of these, who had voluntarily adopted the new method, passed satisfactory written examinations in every branch.

There is little of special interest to report, except the continued success of the new plan of study. The second year of operations under this plan was completed last June, and the result has been most gratifying.

Although the number of students is less than that of the preceding year, the loss is more apparent than real. A much greater diminution of numbers was anticipated. The class of students who were attracted by the old plan, but who are incapable of meeting the higher demands of the new, must disappear, either by graduating, or by a quicker process of natural elimination. The question is not how rapidly the old has decayed, but how rapidly the new has grown. The increase in the number of students each successive year under the new plan furnishes the most conclusive proof of the appreciation of its merits by physicians and students.

But it is not in increased numbers of regular students alone that the advance is shown. Those who now join the School are much better qualified for study, by previous education, than their predecessors.

While we are encouraged by these evidences of healthy growth, our efforts are to some extent limited by the character of the building we are forced to occupy. All our valuable apparatus and collections are still greatly exposed to destruction by fire.

C. ELLIS, *Dean.*

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TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY:—

SIR,—As Dean of the Dental Faculty I have the honor to submit the following Report on the instruction given and work done in the Dental School for the year 1872–73.

The regular winter session began Thursday, the 26th of September, 1872, and continued till February 12, 1873. Instruction was given in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Surgery, Operative Dentistry, Mechanical Dentistry and Dental

Pathology, and Therapeutics, by lectures, recitations, and clinical and practical exercises. In the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Surgery, the student of dental medicine attended the same exercises as the student of general medicine.

No change has been made during the year in the department of Operative Dentistry, which has been under the charge of Professor Moffatt, with Dr. Hawes as Assistant, Dr. Shepard as Adjunct Professor, Dr. Salmon as Lecturer, and Dr. Wilson as Demonstrator in charge at the Infirmary. The instruction included three lectures a week, and clinical exercises five afternoons a week, devoted to operations upon the mouth and teeth by the students, under the direction of the instructors, some of whom were always present.

The Dental Infirmary, established by the professors and subsequently accepted as a department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, has continued to satisfactorily fulfil its purpose as a public charity. The number of patients treated during the year has been 3,636. The whole number of operations performed has been 4,833, at an expense of \$1,600. The current expenses of this charity are borne by the Dental School; a more liberal expenditure in this department than has been thus far possible for the School would much increase the usefulness of the Infirmary.

The department of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics has been under the charge of Professor Hitchcock, assisted by Dr. E. A. Bogue, of New York, as Lecturer. Besides a regular course of lectures given each week, instruction was given in the use of the microscope for the study of dental histology. The lecturer in this department gave instruction in several special branches.

Instruction was given in Mechanical Dentistry by Professor Chandler, assisted by Drs. Ham and Wilson as Demonstrators. Lectures were given each week. Special instruction was given by Dr. Ham one day each week, and general instruction in the laboratory, under the charge of Dr. Wilson, was given five days of the week. All the processes and manipulations necessary to the construction and adaptation of artificial dentures were taught practically. The Infirmary of this department is distinct from that of the Massachusetts General Hospital, inasmuch as it requires different methods and appliances. Artificial teeth are here inserted for the poor at merely nom-

inal prices, the work being done by students under the direction of the teachers. The usefulness of this Infirmary is steadily increasing, being limited only by the scantiness of the pecuniary resources of the School.

The number of students during the year was twenty-seven. The number of the graduating class who received the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine was five.

The spring term began February 17, 1873, and continued till June 25. The instruction consisted of lectures and recitations in Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, and Chemistry, besides practical work in the anatomical and chemical laboratories. In addition to this, Operative and Mechanical Dentistry were taught five days each week. The number of students was five.

Sufficient encouragement has not yet been received to enable the Faculty to include this term in the requirements for graduation. They trust, however, that the advantages offered for instruction in this specialty will result in securing such a class of students as will soon enable them to do so.

The result of the abolition of the plan of allowing five years spent in the practice of dentistry to be considered equivalent to one course of lectures, although slightly diminishing the number of students, has been entirely satisfactory to the Faculty.

THOMAS B. HITCHCOCK, *Dean.*

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TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY: —

SIR, — During the academic year 1872-73 systematic courses of instruction in Applied Zoölogy and in Agricultural Chemistry were given at the Bussey Institution, by Professors Slade and Storer. Three students were in attendance. Several other persons, not enrolled as students, worked in the green-houses, for longer or shorter periods, under the direction of the head gardener, for the purpose of learning something of the manual operations of horticulture.

Investigations relating to problems in agricultural chemistry were carried on in the laboratory without cessation during the entire year by the professor in charge and his assistants, and upon the experimental field also during the



summer months. More might be done in this direction if the appropriations applicable for research were at all commensurate with the excellent mechanical equipment of the laboratory.

In the Horticultural Department, under Professor Sargent, much attention has been given to the propagation of trees for the Arnold Arboretum, and to the production of typical plants, flowers, and other specimens to be used in illustrating the courses of instruction in Botany given at the College proper in Cambridge. A considerable number of trees have been planted upon the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the School building, the land between the building and the street has been laid down to grass, and an aqueduct has been established for the purpose of irrigating this lawn.

Within the stone building a second recitation-room has been finished for the use of the instructor in Entomology, and a number of details relating to the furnishing of the laboratory, library, and offices have been satisfactorily attended to. With the exception of the room just mentioned, the upper stories of the building remain in the unfinished condition described in my last Report.

Some progress toward the formation of a collection to illustrate the course in Applied Zoölogy has been made by the professor in charge of that department, and cases have been built to contain the specimens.

The library of the Institution has been increased by several valuable gifts from individuals, notably by those of Mr. James W. Harris of Cambridge, Mr. F. H. Appleton of Boston, and "A Friend" in Jamaica Plain. Through the kindness of Mr. Sibley, a large number of duplicate volumes, relating to agriculture and the sciences upon which it depends, have been transferred from the College library to the Bussey Institution.

A valuable collection of specimens of woods has been given to the Institution by Mr. George B. Emerson.

F. H. STORER, *Dean.*

# APPENDIX.

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## I.

*Extract from the Will of James Savage.*

“FIRST, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, I give the sum of forty thousand dollars, the income of which shall be annually applied in the support, first, of one scholarship, wherein the beneficiary may receive not less than two hundred nor more than three hundred dollars in each year; and the surplus income thereof shall be divided to the Library of the University and the Astronomical Observatory, but wholly without regard to arithmetical proportion, on the sole order of the President and Fellows annually, as in their judgment the need of these two departments may in each year severally require, so that the appropriation may, at their sole discretion, in each year, be less or larger than in the preceding year; and I further give them the power of selecting from my library one hundred volumes of the most curious, rare, or valuable books to be in their library forever preserved: with my benediction.”

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## II.

*Extract from the Will of John Parker, Jr.*

“ALSO at my wife’s decease it is my will that the sum of fifty thousand dollars, being one moiety of the principal sum or trust fund of one hundred thousand dollars before created, shall be paid to the President and Fellows of Harvard College in Cambridge to perform this my will concerning the same, that is to say, the said sum shall be invested in and upon good securities at interest, and except when such interest can be applied for the design and purposes hereinafter declared, the interest shall be added to the principal and the fund shall accumulate. And my will is that at the discretion of the said President and Fellows the interest and produce both of the original and accumulated fund shall be applied to the following object and to none other, viz.: To the instruction, education, and maintenance of one or more individuals as they may successively arise, of eminent natural talent or genius for some one or more of the sciences taught in said College, and who shall have given early satisfactory evidence of a rare talent, or special

adaptation of mind to one or more of said sciences, and whose circumstances may require pecuniary aid: not meaning hereby to indicate the merely poor and necessitous, but intending any who, possessing a genius of the above-mentioned premise, shall not be in circumstances to command or obtain that high degree of education which it is the object of this fund to furnish. And I further declare my will to be that the said Corporation may apply to the use of the individual or individuals who may be selected under the preceding authority as the person or persons to whom it shall be applicable a part or the whole of the interest of said fund for the education and maintenance of him or them previously to his or their entrance into said College, or during his or their education therein or afterwards, at home or in foreign countries, for his or their most perfect education or attainment in the science or sciences for which he or they shall have given evidence of his or their genius or adaptation. In making the above bequest my design is to establish a fund for the highest possible education and advancement of one or more of those minds of great intellectual power, having a special adaptation to some particular science, which occasionally arise in society, and whose possessors, whether strictly poor or not, are not blessed with pecuniary means adequate to effecting the high state of improvement and advance in science for which they seem to be destined by nature, and therefore I am unwilling that the income of this fund should be applied to the use of any other. And to the end that the income of this fund shall not hereafter be applied to any purpose of general education, but be strictly employed in the advancement of the individuals above indicated, my will further is that the said President and Fellows, previously to the application of the income of this fund to the use of any person to whom it may in their judgment be applicable, shall submit the evidence on which their selection is made to the Governor and Chief Justice of this Commonwealth, and to the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for the time being, and shall not consider such person or persons entitled to the benefit of this fund until, by a certificate from these officers or two of them, they are apprised of their concurrence in the opinion of the said Corporation concerning the qualifications of the individuals so selected as being of the character and grade with those before indicated; and upon receiving such certificate the said President and Fellows are hereby authorized to apply the interest of this fund to the use of such individuals, and in the manner above specified, so long as he or they shall conform with the rules and requirements of said President and Fellows in respect of their studies and pursuits, and so long as in the judgment of said President and Fellows such individuals shall be worthy, and shall maintain the character for distinguished talent, adaptation, and devotion to the science or sciences which led to his or their selection."

## III.

SUMMARY OF UNDERGRADUATES, PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS,  
AND RESIDENT GRADUATES, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE  
ACADEMIC YEAR 1872-73.*Undergraduates.*

Seniors . . . . .	131
Juniors . . . . .	163
Sophomores . . . . .	166
Freshmen . . . . .	176

636

*Professional Students and Resident Graduates.*

Theological Students . . . . .	20
Law Students . . . . .	113
Students attending the Medical Lectures . . . . .	170
Students in the Dental School . . . . .	26
Students in the Scientific and the Mining Schools . . . . .	40
Candidates for Higher Degrees . . . . .	15
Resident Graduates . . . . .	10
Episcopal Theological Students . . . . .	10

404

1040

## IV.

## ACADEMIC HONORS FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

*Commencement, June 25, 1873.*

Ernest Young,	An Oration.
Frank Hugh Foster,	Do.
Henry Sherman Kilby,	A Dissertation.
Alfred Foster Washburn,	Do.
Edward Preston Usher,	Do.
Eliot Lord,	Do.
Robert Wheeler Willson,	Do.
Frank Hagar Bigelow,	Do.
Edward Detraz Bettens,	Do.
Clarence Erskine Kelley,	Do.
Oliver Hurd Everett,	Do.
Charles Alfred Pitkin,	Do.
James Greenleaf Crosswell,	Do.
John Murdoch,	Do.
Ambrose Crosby Richardson,	Do.
James Laurence Laughlin,	Do.
Charles Edwin Batchelder,	Do.

Lyman Beecher Fisk,	A Disquisition.
Freeman Snow,	Do.
George Henry Johnson,	Do.
Melville Howard Swett,	Do.
Horatio Stevens White,	Do.
William Franklin Cheney,	Do.
Elgin Adelbert Angell,	Do.
Herbert Ingersoll Ordway,	Do.
William Cranston Lawton,	Do.
James Otis Lincoln,	Do.

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HONORS AT GRADUATION.

1873.

*In Classics.*

James Greenleaf Croswell,	First Class.
Ambrose Crosby Richardson,	Do.
Harry Spencer Cram,	Second Class.
James Monroe Olmstead,	Do.

*In History.*

James Laurence Laughlin,	First Class.
Ernest Young,	Do.
Elgin Adelbert Angell,	Second Class.
Edward Detraz Bettens,	Do.

*In Natural History.*

Henry Guernsey Hubbard,	Second Class.
John Murdoch,	Do.

*In Physics and Chemistry.*

Charles Alfred Pitkin,	First Class.
Robert Wheeler Willson,	Do.
Henry Sherman Kilby,	Second Class.

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SECOND-YEAR HONORS.

1873.

*In Classics.*

George Folger Canfield,	Sophomore.	} CLASS I.
Lester Williams Clark,	Do.	
Simon Greenleaf Croswell,	Do.	
William Henry Holman,	Do.	
Edward Martin Kingsbury,	Do.	
Henry Preble,	Do.	} CLASS II.
William Norton Bullard,	Sophomore.	
William Taylor Campbell,	Do.	
Nelson Taylor,	Do.	} CLASS III.
Albert Stowell Flint,	Sophomore.	
George Willett Van Nest,	Junior.	
Charles Whitman Wetmore,	Sophomore.	
Joseph Wilby,	Do.	

*In Mathematics.*

Orrando Perry Dexter,	Freshman.	} CLASS I.
Morgan Gibbes Post,	Sophomore.	
Albert Smith Thayer,	Do.	} CLASS II.
William Silsbee Fenollosa,	Sophomore.	
John Chapin Lane,	Sophomore.	} CLASS III.
Nathan Matthews,	Do.	
Warren Augustus Reed,	Do.	
Monroe Livingston Willard,	Do.	

## V.

## PRIZES.

## DETURS.

The following students received books, called "Deturs," from the donation of Edward Hopkins, at the beginning of the present academic year: —

*Junior of 1873 - 74.*

Franklin William Hooper.

*Sophomores of 1873 - 74.*

Charles Henry Barrows,	Frank MacArthur,
Marcus Percival Bennett,	Frederick Clement McDuffie,
Amos Lawrence Bond,	Philippe Belknap Marcou,
John Franklin Botume,	Francis Minot,
Alfred Bowditch,	William Russell Morse,
William Harry Burbank,	Henry Gilman Nichols,
William Leverett Chase,	John Barton Olmsted,
Richard Smith Culbreth,	Benjamin Osgood Peirce,
Loren Griswold DuBois,	George Stevenson Pine,
Henry Theophilus Finck,	Silas Allen Potter,
Samuel Tucker Fisher,	Charles Wade Stickney,
James Henry Flint,	Thomas Lincoln Talbot,
Robert Hallowell Gardiner,	Nathan Augustus Taylor,
William Henry Gove,	Charles Franklin Thwing,
Frederick Lewis Green,	Alfred Allison Wheeler,
John Charles Holman,	Theodore Chickering Williams,
Frederick Henry Kidder,	Charles Bryant Witherlee,
Edward Brown Lefavour,	George Edward Woodberry.
Percival Lowell,	

## BOWDOIN PRIZES.

Charles Leavitt Beals Whitney, Resident Graduate.

Eliot Lord, Class of 1873.

Charles Theodore Russell, Class of 1873.

Ambrose Crosby Richardson, Class of 1873, for a translation into Attic prose.

## BOYLSTON PRIZES FOR ELOCUTION.

*First Prizes.*

Arthur Howard Pickering, of the present Senior Class.  
 Frederick Osni Vaille, of the present Senior Class.

*Second Prize.*

William Burry, of the present Senior Class.

## LEE PRIZES FOR READING.

*First Prizes.*

Charles Albert Dickinson, Edward Bicknell,  
 Frederick Wood Griffin,

*Second Prizes.*

Alfred Allison Wheeler, Thomas Lincoln Talbot,  
 Edward Everett Parker,

## VI.

## DEGREES.

Bachelors of Arts of the Class of 1873 . . . . .	129
Bachelors of Arts of former Classes . . . . .	2
Graduates of the Divinity School . . . . .	2
Bachelors of Divinity . . . . .	2
Doctors of Medicine . . . . .	41
Doctors of Dental Medicine . . . . .	5
Bachelors of Laws . . . . .	30
Bachelors of Science . . . . .	7
Mining Engineers . . . . .	2
Doctor of Science . . . . .	1
Doctors of Philosophy . . . . .	2

## VII.

## COMMITTEES OF THE OVERSEERS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

1. *Committee to visit the University.*

The President and Secretary of the Board of Overseers,	The Speaker of the House of Representatives,
His Excellency, the Governor,	The Secretary of the Board of Education,
His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor,	The Chairman of each of the other Visiting Committees.
The President of the Senate,	
nor,	

2. *Committee to visit the Academical Department.*

Richard H. Dana, Jr., LL. D.,	William Endicott, Jr., Esq.,
Charles Francis Adams, LL. D.,	T. Wentworth Higginson, Esq.,
Hon. George S. Hillard,	William D. Howells, Esq.,
John C. Ropes, Esq.,	Gen. John C. Palfrey,
Le Baron Russell, M. D.,	James B. Thayer, Esq.,
Rev. Alexander McKenzie,	George B. Chase, Esq.,
Samuel Eliot, LL. D.,	Prof. James M. Crafts,
James Freeman Clarke, D. D.,	William A. Harris, Esq.,
Epes S. Dixwell, Esq.,	Augustus Lowell, Esq.,
Henry Wheatland, M. D.,	Frederick W. Tilton, Esq.
Prof. Alpheus Crosby,	

3. *Committee to visit the Divinity School.*

Rev. Edward E. Hale,	George W. Briggs, D. D.,
James Walker, D. D.,	Rollin H. Neale, D. D.,
Thomas Hill, D. D.,	Rev. John F. W. Ware,
Seth Sweetser, D. D.,	Rev. Edward H. Hall,
Rev. Alexander McKenzie,	Rev. Charles E. Grinnell.

4. *Committee to visit the Law School.*

Hon. Francis E. Parker,	John Wells, LL. D.,
E. Rockwood Hoar, LL. D.,	William C. Endicott, Esq.,
Hon. Darwin E. Ware,	Henry W. Muzzey, Esq.,
William G. Russell, Esq.,	Edwin H. Abbot, Esq.,
Hon. Henry W. Paine,	Robert M. Morse, Jr., Esq.
George O. Shattuck, Esq.,	

5. *Committee to visit the Lawrence Scientific School and the School of Mining and Practical Geology and the Bussey Institution.*

James Lawrence, Esq.,	Robert W. Hooper, M. D.,
Hon. Stephen Salisbury,	James B. Francis, Esq.,
Theodore Lyman, Esq.,	Lemuel Shaw, Esq.,
Waldo Higginson, Esq.,	Hon. J. Wiley Edmands,
Erastus B. Bigelow, Esq.,	Prof. Alfred P. Rockwell,
Benjamin S. Rotch, Esq.,	Prof. William R. Ware.

6. *Committee to visit the Medical and Dental Schools.*

Samuel A. Green, M. D.,	Morrill Wyman, M. D.,
Hon. Martin Brimmer,	Charles G. Putnam, M. D.,
Edward H. Clarke, M. D.,	George Hayward, M. D.,
Le Baron Russell, M. D.,	Daniel Harwood, M. D.,
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D.,	Hall Curtis, M. D.,
Henry I. Bowditch, M. D.,	Frederic Winsor, M. D.

7. *Committee to visit the Observatory.*

J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.,	David Sears, Esq.,
John C. Ropes, Esq.,	Henry A. Whitney, Esq.,
Joseph Coolidge, Esq.,	James M. Barnard, Esq.,
Robert Treat Paine, Esq.,	John J. Dixwell, Esq.,
Henry C. Perkins, M. D.,	Alvan Clark, Esq.
Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D.,	



8. *Committee to visit the Library.*

Hon. George S. Hillard,	Edward Jarvis, M. D.,
Ralph Waldo Emerson, LL. D.,	James W. Thompson, LL. D.,
Samuel A. Green, M. D.,	Edwin P. Whipple, Esq.,
Prof. George W. C. Noble,	Henry G. Denny, Esq.,
Rev. Phillips Brooks,	Charles Deane, Esq.,
William Gray, Esq.,	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Esq.,
Samuel Eliot, LL. D.,	James T. Fields, Esq.,
Charles Folsom, Esq.,	Rev. Henry F. Jenks,
Rev. Richard M. Hodges,	Justin Winsor, Esq.,
Samuel F. Haven, LL. D.,	Charles A. Cutter, Esq.

9. *Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.*

Hon. Stephen Salisbury,	Increase S. Wheeler, Esq.,
Hon. William A. Richardson,	Edward Bangs, Esq.,
Waldo Higginson, Esq.,	Gen. Francis A. Osborn.

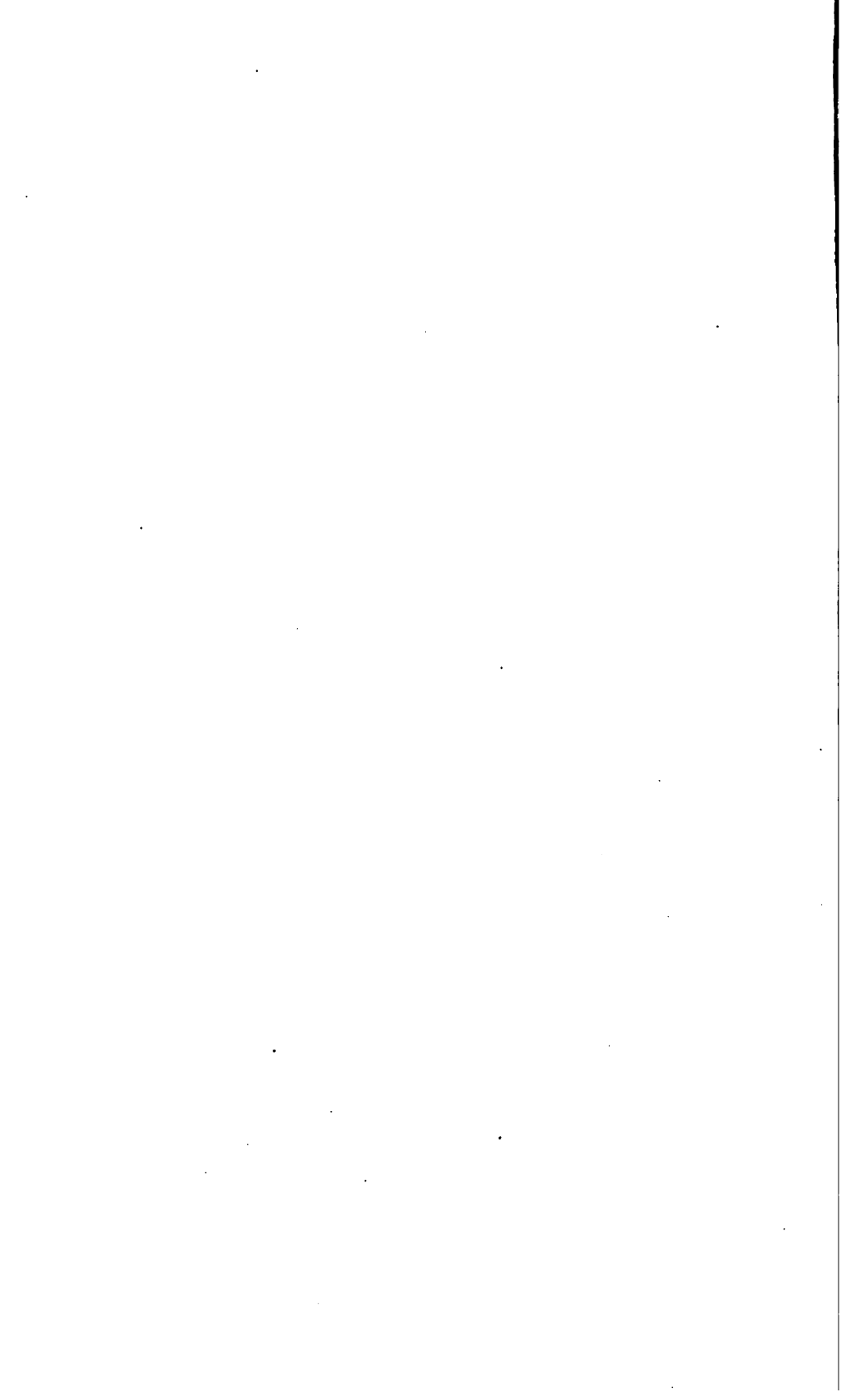
10. *Committee on Elections.*

Hon. Henry W. Paine,	Hon. William A. Richardson,
Richard H. Dana, Jr., LL. D.,	George O. Shattuck, Esq.
Henry Lee, Esq.,	

11. *Committee on Reports and Resolutions.*

Charles Francis Adams, LL. D.,	William G. Russell, Esq.,
Hon. Francis E. Parker,	Hon. Martin Brimmer,
Hon. Darwin E. Ware,	Edward H. Clarke, M. D.
Prof. G. W. C. Noble,	

**TREASURER'S STATEMENT.**



## TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

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TO THE HONORABLE AND REVEREND,  
THE OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE:—

The Treasurer of the College respectfully presents his Annual Statement of the Financial affairs of the University.

The only change in the arrangement of the funds upon the Treasurer's books has been in those of the Divinity School. The Corporation voted to divide that heretofore known as the "Clapp, Pomeroy, and Andrews Fund" into three separate funds, representing the present value of the gifts of Joshua Clapp, William Pomeroy, and Hannah C. Andrews respectively, and to divide that known as the "Jackson Foundation Fund" into three, representing the value of the gifts of Thomas Cary, George Chapman, and Sarah Jackson respectively.

The Corporation voted also to establish Scholarships in the Divinity School as follows: one Chapman, two Cary, one Kendall, one Jonas H. Kendall, one Clapp, and three on the "Jackson Foundation," for the support of which the income is derived from the funds above mentioned heretofore used for general beneficiary purposes.

## The funds separately invested are as follows:—

Funds.	Investments.	Principal.	Income.
Bowditch Scholarships (part of),	} United States 6% Bonds,	\$70,000.00	4,824.78
James Lawrence Fund,	“ “ “	50,000.00	3,406.87
Gray Fund for Engravings (part of),	} “ “ “	15,000.00	1,052.71
Charles Minot Fund (part of),	{ Buffalo, Bradford, & Pittsburg R. R. Bonds,	60,000.00	4,200.00
Graduates' Scholarship (part of),	{ Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Bonds,	20,000.00	1,600.00
Botanic Garden Fund, (part of),	{ New York Central R. R. Bonds,	17,000.00	1,020.00
Herbarium Fund, (part of),	{ Ionia & Lansing R. R. Bonds,	11,520.00	960.00
Anonymous Gift for Observ- atory, now used to pay an- nuities.	{ Selma, Marion, & M. R. R. Bonds,	5,000.00	226.50
	{ Burlington, Cedar R., & M. R. R. Bonds,	5,000.00	400.75
Adams Ayer Fund,	{ European & N. Ameri- can R. R. Bond,	1,000.00	68.37
Shattuck Scholarships (part of),	} Cochecho Manuf'g Co.,	7,000.00	2,000.00
George C. Shattuck Fund (part of),	} Stark Mills M'fg Co.,	7,000.00	770.00
Bussey Trust (part of),	Real Estate,	266,292.65	20,782.38
Charles Sanders Fund,	“ “	20,000.00	1,831.92
Leonard Jarvis Fund (part of),	“ “	11,800.00	1,018.36
Samuel Ward's Gift	{ Ward's (Bumkin) Is- land, Boston Harbor,	1,200.00	none.
Pennoyer Scholarships (part of),	{ Pennoyer Annuity in England,	4,444.44	315.22
Rumford Fund (part of),	French Rentes,	10,000.00	654.47
Gray Fund for Museum,	Mortgage,	50,000.00	3,500.00
Jonathan Phillips Fund,	“	10,000.00	650.00
Fund of Class of 1802 (part of),	} “	{ (Paid off during the year.)	242.08
John B. Barringer Fund (part of), received in June, special investment for the present.	{ United States 6 % Bonds,	11,162.19	57.56
	{ Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific R. R. Bonds,	6,120.00	242.81
	{ Central Pacific R. R. Bonds.	4,080.00	138.75
	{ Tol. Wab., & West'n R.R. Bonds,	900.00	17.50
	{ Chesapeake & Ohio “ “	2,880.00	none.
	{ St. Jos. & Denv. City “ “	950.00	none.
	{ Schenectady Bank Stock,	2,200.00	100.00
		\$670,549.28	50,081.03

The other Funds of the College are invested as a whole. These general investments, with the income thereof, are shown by the following statement:—

Investments.	Principal, September 1, 1872.	Principal. August 31, 1873.	Income.
Notes, Mortgages, &c., . . . . .	\$369,578.74	\$646,078.74	*33,827.01
Thayer Club Indebtedness, . . . . .		1,650.00	115.50
Railroad Bonds, . . . . .		299,689.37	22,285.00
Railroad Stock, . . . . .		42,278.00	1,806.60
United States Bonds, . . . . .		91,470.67	5,997.89
New Boston Coal Mining Company Bonds, . . . . .		9,000.00	665.00
Bank Stock, . . . . .		32,136.00	3,843.00
Manufacturing Stock, . . . . .		134,600.00	17,190.00
Real Estate, . . . . .		563,606.74	45,386.97
Due from Lawrence Scientific School, . . . . .		14,719.16	1,208.52
“ “ Medical School, . . . . .		5,089.35	350.00
“ “ Dental School, . . . . .		13,859.90	980.00
“ “ Law School, . . . . .		194.41	21.20
“ “ Bussey Institution, . . . . .		2,745.80	
Unoccupied Lands, . . . . .		106,887.49	
Sanders Estate (advances for annuity and repairs), . . . . .		1,561.06	
Brattle Street Reversion, . . . . .		1,000.00	
Paid on account of enlarging Boylston Hall, . . . . .		9,635.49	
“ for moving and repairing Dane Hall, . . . . .		4,940.75	
“ “ altering Appleton Chapel, . . . . .		2,859.62	
Term Bills not collected September 1, . . . . .		50,408.17	
Cash Balances.			
In Suffolk National Bank, . . . . .		6,984.61	
In New England Trust Company, . . . . .		51,487.50	
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward, . . . . .		1,678.50	
		<hr/>	
Total of general investments, . . . . .		\$2,094,561.33	\$133,676.69
Total of special investments, . . . . .		670,549.28	
		<hr/>	
Amount of Funds, Aug. 31, 1873, . . . . .		\$2,765,110.61	

The net income of these general investments (\$133,676.69) has been divided at the rate of 7 $\frac{44}{100}$  per cent. to the funds which they represent, leaving a small balance which has been placed to the credit of the University Account.

The following table shows the expenditures in the departments dependent upon the College proper, and the income available for those expenditures:—

\* Balance of interest account.

University Salaries and Expenses, . . . . .	20,948.46
College Expenses, . . . . .	37,285.15
Library Salaries and Expenses (not books), . . . . .	13,532.69
Gymnasium Salaries and Expenses, . . . . .	2,010.15
College Salaries, . . . . .	94,597.93
Repairs to College Buildings, . . . . .	7,076.94
	<u>\$175,451.32</u>

To meet the above there is

Interest on funds for

University Salaries and Expenses, . . . . .	20,338.92
College Expenses, . . . . .	2,632.00
Library and Gymnasium Expenses, <i>none</i> .	
College Salaries, . . . . .	31,084.17
Repairs on College Buildings, <i>none</i> .	
Cash received from undergraduates, . . . . .	120,060.05
Sundries, . . . . .	2,686.36
Undivided balance of income credited to University Acct., . . . . .	74.33
	<u>176,875.83</u>
Balance carried to the credit of the account for altering Boylston Hall, . . . . .	<u>\$1,424.51</u>

Subscriptions and Gifts have been received as follows:—

A valuable collection of instruments and apparatus for the department of Physiology in the Medical School, from Doctor J. S. Lombard.

Certain valuable sets of Reports, to be deposited in the Library of the Law School and returned on demand, from Professor C. C. Langdell.

An old Cabinet supposed to have belonged to the "Apostle Eliot,"—the original commission of Samuel Shute, as Governor of Massachusetts,—and a bust of himself, by bequest, from the late William H. Sumner.

From Nathan Appleton, \$2500, Wm. S. Appleton, \$2500, Mrs. R. S. Mackintosh, \$2500, Thos. G. Appleton, \$5000, children of the late Nathan Appleton, towards the alteration and decoration of the interior of Appleton Chapel, as proposed by them.

From the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, \$3000, one half to be expended in experiments at the Bussey Institution, and one half at the Botanic Garden, under the direction of a Committee of the Trustees of the Society.

For the Botanic Garden, \$1000 from an anonymous friend who for several years past has given annually the same amount.

From the estate of the late John A. Blanchard, \$1000, bequeathed by him without conditions as an expression of his deep interest in the University.

From the Hon. George Bancroft, payment in full of his gift to establish the John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship.

For the Chemical Department of the Lawrence Scientific School, by bequest of the late John B. Barringer, of Schenectady, the sum of \$28,744.95.

By bequest from the late Hon. James Savage, \$40,000, the income thereof to be applied, first, to the amount of not less than \$200 nor more than \$300 annually, to the support of one Scholarship; the rest to be divided between the Library of the University, and the Astronomical Observatory, "but wholly without regard to arithmetical proportion, on the sole order of the President and Fellows annually;" also, in his own words, "The power of selecting from my Library one hundred volumes of the most curious, rare, and valuable books, to be in their Library forever preserved — with my benediction."

For the Herbarium at the Botanic Garden, from the family of the late Mr. Sullivant, and in pursuance of



his wishes, a very valuable collection of mosses.

From Mr. John A. Lowell, Dr. Taylor's herbarium of Musci and Hepaticae.

By bequest, from Miss Lucy Osgood, \$6000 for the benefit of the Library, and \$6000 to found a Scholarship, subject to annuities of \$360 and \$420 respectively.

For the benefit of the Medical School, through the hands of Mr. J. I. Bowditch, the following subscriptions amounting to \$4200: —

Mrs. Abby Adams, . . . \$300	Abbot Lawrence, . . . \$100
Charles Amory, . . . 100	John Amory Lowell, . . . 500
James S. Amory, . . . 100	George C. Shattuck, . . . 300
William Amory, . . . 100	Quincy A. Shaw, . . . 300
J. Ingersoll Bowditch, . . . 300	S. G. Snelling, . . . 100
Peter C. Brooks, . . . 100	Charles E. Ware, . . . 200
John A. Burnham, . . . 100	Misses Wigglesworth, . . . 300
John H. Dix, . . . . 200	J. Huntington Wolcott, . . . 100
Calvin Ellis, . . . . 1,000	
	\$4,200

From the Trustees of the late John Parker, Jr., and by bequest from him, \$50,000, the income to be for "the instruction, education, and maintenance of one or more individuals, as they may successively arise, of eminent natural talent or genius for some one or more of the sciences taught in said College," the appointment to be made under certain prescriptions and regulations specified in his will.

From Mrs. Anna Parker, a valuable bust of her late husband, by Hiram Powers, and a pedestal to receive it, in memory of his donation to the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

From subscriptions for the Organ in Appleton Chapel, \$350.

From the editors of the Harvard Advocate of the Class of 1872, \$200.

From F. H. Appleton, for the purchase of books for the agricultural department of the Bussey Institution, \$100.

Generous and most acceptable contributions in aid of the College, to meet her losses by the great fire of November, 1872, have been made by the Alumni and other friends in this country and in England and France. At the present time (Dec. 31, 1873) they amount to \$183,040.91, and the sum paid in is \$162,519.81. At the time of closing the accounts (Aug. 31) it was and even now it is impossible to make up an accurate statement of the amount of this loss. The subscriptions paid in have been credited to the Fire Relief Fund, to which have been thus far charged only the cost of reinsurance, and the assessments in mutual insurance companies on old insurance policies on property not burned. The estates on which the buildings were burned have been credited with the receipts, up to August 31st, from insurance offices, and from the City for damages for land taken to widen streets, and have been charged with assessments in mutual insurance companies, and expenditures for rebuilding; but no attempt to charge off the loss which may be eventually sustained has been made, because more is yet to be received from insurance, no assessment has been made for betterments, and it is impossible to estimate the cost of rebuilding. Therefore the book valuation of these estates is, for the present, essentially unreal. Four and one third months rent had been received from these estates before the fire, and this has been carried to the uses

of the year. The actual loss will appear in the next Annual Statement. The loss of rents alone for seven and two thirds months, based upon the receipts of the year previous, has been, in the general investments, \$7,205.04; in the Divinity School, \$2,689.84; in the Law School, \$2,689.84; in the Bussey Institution, \$5,379.68. The Law School, by the increase of its income from other sources, has been enabled to meet its expenditures. Those of the Divinity School, being largely for purposes not likely soon to recur, exceeded its income \$6,285.50. In the Bussey Institution they have, besides exhausting an unexpended balance at the beginning of the year, overrun the income, \$2,745.80. In the College expenditures great economy had been enforced before the fire on account of their excess over receipts in the previous year. This, together with the encouraging increase of income from tuition fees and rents of dormitories, has brought the year's expenditures in this department, including the payment of a part of the debt previously incurred in altering Boylston Hall, within the year's receipts.

NATHANIEL SILSBEE, *Treasurer.*

Boston, Dec. 31, 1873.

List of subscriptions to repair the losses of the University by the Boston Fire of Nov. 9-10, 1872, complete to January 1st, 1874.

Abbot, Ezra, Cambridge, . . .	\$500	Bemis, George, Boston, . . .	\$500
A Cambridge Professor, . . .	500	Bennett, E. H., Taunton, . . .	50
Adams, B. F. D., Waltham, . . .	25	Bethune, G. A., Boston, . . .	100
Adams, S. T., South Acton, . . .	10	Bethune, J. M., Boston, . . .	100
A friend, . . . . .	1,000	Bigelow, George T., Boston, . . .	500
A friend, . . . . .	500	Bigelow, Horatio, Boston, . . .	200
A friend, . . . . .	50	Bigelow, Jacob, " . . .	1,000
A friend, . . . . .	25	Bigelow, Joseph S., " . . .	25
A friend, Boston, . . . . .	500	Bigelow, W. Sturgis, " . . .	1,000
A friend, Boston, . . . . .	200	Binney, Horace, Philadelphia, . . .	1,000
A friend, Boston, . . . . .	100	Bixby, James T., Watertown, . . .	20
A friend, Boston, . . . . .	750	Blagden, G., New York City, . . .	25
A friend, Salem, . . . . .	200	Blake, Charles F., " . . .	100
A friend (not a graduate), Providence, R.I. . . . .	1,000	Blake, F. G. O., Sterling, . . .	25
Three friends, Boston, . . . . .	2,000	Blake, George B. Jr., Boston, . . .	500
A graduate "in behalf of the soldierly alumni, dead," . . .	1,000	Blanchard, J. A. Jr., " . . .	100
A graduate, Portsmouth, . . . . .	5,000	Bôcher, F., Cambridge, . . . . .	500
A helping hand, Boston, . . . . .	50	Borie, A. E., Philadelphia, . . . . .	1,000
Allen, J. H., Cambridge, . . . . .	25	Borland, J. N., Boston, . . . . .	50
Allen, Wm. F., Madison, Wis. . . . .	10	Bowditch, Mrs. N. L., Boston, . . .	2,000
Alger, Horatio, So. Natick, . . . . .	5	Bowen, F., Cambridge, . . . . .	500
Alger, Horatio Jr., N. Y. City, . . . . .	100	Boyd, W. W., Charlestown, . . . . .	350
Alumnus, . . . . .	20	Brackett, Geo. C., Brooklyn, N.Y. . . .	100
Ames, James Barr, Cambridge, . . . . .	50	Bradford, C. F., Boston, . . . . .	100
A minister, Salem, . . . . .	250	Bradford, E. H., " . . . . .	25
A minister's widow, . . . . .	25	Bradford, G. H., " . . . . .	10
Ammidown, Edw'd H., N. Y. City, . . . . .	500	Bradley, C. S., Providence, R.I. . . . .	500
Amory, Arthur, " . . . . .	25	Brannan, J. D., Cambridge, . . . . .	100
Amory, C. W., Boston, . . . . .	100	Brearley, S., Cambridge, . . . . .	225
Amory, William, " . . . . .	1,000	Brewer, D. R., Brooklyn, N.Y., . . . . .	10
Anderson, C. E., N. Y. City, . . . . .	100	Brewer, Thomas M., Boston, . . . . .	25
A Physician, Cambridge, . . . . .	50	Brick, R. A., New York City, . . . . .	500
Appleton, F. H., Peabody, . . . . .	200	Brigham, L. L., " . . . . .	25
A professor, . . . . .	250	Brimmer, Martin, Boston, . . . . .	1,000
A professor, Boston, . . . . .	50	Brooks, George M., Concord, . . . . .	50
Arnold, F. B., New York City, . . . . .	100	Brooks, P. C., Boston, . . . . .	1,000
Aspinwall, Thomas, Boston, . . . . .	100	Brooks, P. C. Jr., Boston, . . . . .	1,000
Avery, John, New York City, . . . . .	10	Brooks, Phillips, " . . . . .	250
Baldwin, A. C., Boston, . . . . .	500	Brooks, Shepard, " . . . . .	1,000
Bancroft, J. C., Milton, . . . . .	500	Brown, Addison, N. York City, . . . . .	100
Baring Bros. & Co. London, Eng. . . . .	5000	Browne, Edward I., Boston, . . . . .	50
Bartlett, Francis, Boston, . . . . .	250	Bryce, James, London, England, £10, . . . . .	51.72
Bartlett, Sidney, " . . . . .	1,000	Buckingham, C. E., Boston, . . . . .	300
Beal, Joseph S., Kingston, . . . . .	100	Bullard, W. S., Boston, . . . . .	5,000
Beal, Thomas P., Boston, . . . . .	25	Butler, George B., N. Y. City, . . . . .	50
Beaman, C. C. Jr., N. Y. City, . . . . .	50	Cabot, Samuel, Boston, . . . . .	100
Bellows, H. W., N. Y. City, . . . . .	125	Cadwalader, John L., N. Y. City, . . . . .	50
		Caldwell, J., Ithaca, N. Y., . . . . .	2.50

Carpenter, A. J., N. Y. City, .	\$ 25	Dexter, George, Cambridge, .	\$500
Carter, James C., " "	200	Dillaway, G. W., N. Y. City, .	25
Cary, Mrs. T. G., Cambridge, .	300	Dorr, George B., " "	250
Cary, William F., N. Y. City, .	200	Drew, Edward B., Chelsea, . .	100
Catlin, H. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1	Dunbar, C. F., Cambridge, . .	1,000
Chadwick, Frank B., Boston, .	50	Dunning, Edward J., N. Y. City,	10
Chadwick, James R., " "	50	Dwight, Thomas Jr., Boston, .	75
Chapman, R. M., Biddeford, Me.	150	Dyer, Louis, Cambridge, . . .	75
Chauncey, Henry, N. Y. City, .	100	Eaton, George N., Baltimore, .	250
Cheever, David M., Boston, . .	500	Eckley, Joseph S., Buffalo, N. Y.	200
Choate, Charles F., Cambridge, .	500	Eliot, Charles W., Cambridge, .	1,500
Choate, Joseph H., N. Y. City, .	250	Eliot, Samuel, Boston, . . . .	200
Choate, William G., " "	100	Ellis, C. M., Boston (bill for legal	
Christern, F. W., " "	100	services, and cash \$50), . . .	175
Claffin, H. B., " "	500	Ellis, George E., Boston, . . .	1,000
Clarke, Edward H., Boston, . .	250	Ellis, Rufus, Boston, . . . . .	50
Clarke, James F., Jamaica Plain,	50	Ellis, W. R., " "	25
Class of 1791, member of . . .	100	Emerson, George B., Boston,	
" 1798, " . . . . .	100	\$1000 U. S. Bond, . . . . .	1,125
" 1810, " . . . . .	1,000	Emerson, J. Haven, N. Y. City, .	25
" 1811, " . . . . .	100	Evarts, W., New York City, . .	25
" 1838, " . . . . .	1,000	Everett, C. C., Cambridge, . .	500
" 1840, " . . . . .	50	Everett, Oliver C., Cambridge, .	100
" 1841, " . . . . .	50	Everett, William, Cambridge, .	250
" 1844, " . . . . .	5	Farley, F. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	20
" 1856, " . . . . .	50	Farwell, Mrs. A. G., Boston, . .	50
" 1860, " . . . . .	20	Fearing, C. F., New York City, .	50
" 1864, " . . . . .	25	Field, John W., Newport, R. I.	50
" 1865, " . . . . .	100	First Unitarian Church,	
" 1866, " . . . . .	10	Sandwich, . . . . .	13
" 1868, " . . . . .	50	Fisher, George H., N. Y. City,	25
" 1870, by T. B. Ticknor, Sec.	827	Fisher, Henry M., Philadelphia,	50
Clifford, J. H., New Bedford, .	500	Fiske, Andrew, Boston, . . . .	100
Codman, Robert, Boston, . . .	25	Fitz, R. H., " "	50
Converse, John H.,		Folsom, George M., Dedham, .	60
Racine College, Wis. . . . .	25	Foot, Henry W., Boston, . . .	100
Coolidge, Joseph, Boston, . . .	300	Foster, George J., N. Y. City, .	250
Coolidge, J. R., " "	200	Fox, Austin G., New York City, .	50
Cornell, Thos., N. Y., Bequest of	5,000	Fox, Thomas B., Boston, . . .	100
Cotting, B. E., Roxbury, . . .	50	Francis, T. E., Brookline, . . .	25
Curtis, B. R., Boston, . . . . .	200	French, Isaac V., N. Y. City, .	25
Curtis, C. P., " "	250	Frothingham, B. T., " "	100
Curtis, Daniel S., Boston, . . .	200	Frothingham, O. B., " "	250
Curtis, George T., N. Y. City, .	100	Gair, Henry W., Liverpool	
Curtis, John G., " "	15	(gold), . . . . .	5,000
Cushing, Thomas, Boston, . . .	100	Gaffield, Thomas, Boston, . . .	25
Cutter, George W., Arlington, .	10	Gardner, George, " "	1,000
Dana, R. H. Jr., Boston, . . . .	200	Gardner, John L., " "	5,000
Davis, J. C. B., New York City, .	300	Garrison, W. P., N. Y. City, . .	10
Davis, Samuel C. Jr.,		Gilman, Pope & Co., Boston, . .	100
St. Paul, Minn. . . . .	25	Godkin, E. L., New York City, .	50
Dearborn, J. L., St. Louis, . . .	50	Goodridge, J. L., " "	50
Dennett, J. R., New York City, .	50	Goodwin, O., Boston, . . . . .	500
Denny, Clarence H., Boston, . .	500	Gorham, F. C., New York City, .	25
Denny, Henry G., " "	1,000	Grant, Patrick, Boston, . . . . .	100
Denny, John M., Boston, . . . .	500	Grant, W. W., Belleville, N. Y.,	25
De Normandie, James,		Gray, Asa, Cambridge, . . . . .	400
Portsmouth, N. H. . . . .	100	Gray, Levi, New York City, . .	25
Dexter, Arthur, Beverly, . . . .	100	Greeley, Samuel S., Chicago, .	25
Dexter, Elizabeth, " "	300		
Dexter, George, Boston, . . . .	50		

Greene, J. S. Copley, Longwood, \$100	Kennedy, G. G., Boston, . . . \$100
Greenough, R. S., Newport, R.I. 200	Kidder, H. P., Boston,
Gregg, James B., Boston, . . . 25	3 Railroad bonds, valued at 2,550
Grinnell, C. E., Charlestown, . . . 25	Kilbreth, J. T., New York City, 10
Gurney, E. W., Cambridge, . . . 2,000	Kimball, D. P., Boston, . . . 75
Gutman, J. Jr., New York City, 10	Kimball, J. F., Lowell, . . . 50
	King, Edward, New York City, 50
Hall, Edward H., Worcester, . . . 25	King, John A., " " 100
Hall, Nathaniel, Dorchester, . . . 25	Kirkland, C. P. Jr., " " 25
Hall, Rowland M., N. Y. City, . . . 10	
Hammond, Henry B., " " 100	Langdell, C. C., Cambridge, . . . 1,000
<i>Harvard Club of Cincinnati,</i>	Lawrence, Amos A., Boston, . . . 1,000
<i>Ohio,—Larz Anderson, Eugene</i>	Lawrence, Arthur, Stockbridge, 50
<i>F. Bliss, Julius Dexter, M. F.</i>	Leonard, George E., Marshfield, 30
<i>Force, C. B. Marsh, John T.</i>	Lincoln, D. W., Worcester, . . . 250
<i>Perry, Horatio Wood, . . . . . 1,670</i>	Locke, G. L., Bristol, R. I. . . . 20
Haven, F. Jr., Boston, . . . . . 100	Lodge, Mrs. Anna C., Boston, 500
Haven, John A., N. Y. City, . . . 1,000	Lodge, H. Cabot, Boston, . . . 500
Hawes, J. W., " " . . . . . 10	Longfellow, Sam'l, Cambridge, 20
Hayes, Francis, B., Boston, . . . 500	Loring, C. W., Boston, . . . . . 200
Hayden, D. H., Boston, . . . . . 50	Loring, F. C. Jr., N. Y. City, . . . 50
Hayward, Lemuel, N. Y. City, . . . 25	Low & Brothers, A. A., " " . . . 1,000
Hazeltine, W. W., " " . . . . . 25	Lowell, Francis C., Boston, . . . 1,000
Hedge, F. H., Cambridge, . . . . . 350	Lusk, W. T., New York City, . . . 50
Hedge, J. D., Providence, R.I., . . . 40	Lyman, A. T., Boston, . . . . . 1,000
Hickling, Charles, Boston, . . . . . 50	Lyman, Theodore, Boston,
Hillard, George S., Boston, . . . . . 50	5 % of \$174,324.68, . . . . . 8,716.23
Hill, A. S., Cambridge, . . . . . 150	
Hoar, E. Rockwood, Concord, 1,000	Mackay, William, N. Y. City, . . . 50
Hoar, J. Emory, Brookline, . . . . . 25	Mason, H. C., New York City, . . . 25
Hoar, Samuel, Concord, . . . . . 50	Mason, W. P., Boston, . . . . . 500
Hodges, R. M. Jr., Boston, . . . . . 150	May, Joseph, Newburyport, . . . 10
Holland, A., New York City, . . . . . 10	May, Samuel, Leicester, . . . . . 200
Hollingsworth, A. L., Boston, . . . 100	McBurney, Charles, N. Y. City, . . . 30
Holmes, E. J., Boston, . . . . . 25	McCarthy, E. D., " " . . . . . 100
Holmes, J. A., Kingston, . . . . . 50	McCook, John J., " " . . . . . 25
Holmes, O. W., Boston, . . . . . 500	McKim, Charles F., " " . . . . . 10
Homans, C. D., " " . . . . . 100	McKim, H. Jr., Newburg, N.Y. . . . 100
Homer, William, Boston, . . . . . 100	Merriam, Frank, Boston, . . . . . 100
Hooper, E. W., Cambridge, . . . . . 1,000	Mills, William Gill, Alta, Utah, . . . 5
Hooper, R. W., Boston, . . . . . 1,000	Minot, Francis, Boston, . . . . . 50
Hooper, W. F., New York City, . . . . . 25	Minot, William, " " . . . . . 200
Hopkinson, J. P., Cambridge, . . . . . 150	Minot, William Jr., " " . . . . . 100
Horton, Edwin J., Pomeroy, O. . . . . 25	Moore, C. B., Philadelphia, . . . . . 500
Hosmer, Alfred, Watertown, . . . . . 100	Mulliken, J. W., Waltham, . . . . . 100
Howes, William B., Salem, . . . . . 200	Mumford, G. H., N. Y. City, . . . 25
Howland, Francis, N. Y. City, . . . . . 100	Munroe, John W., Paris, France, . . . 300
Hunnewell, H., Boston, . . . . . 1,000	Muzzey, A. B., Cambridge, . . . . . 100
Hunnewell, John W., Boston, . . . . . 250	
Hunnewell, Walter, " " . . . . . 250	Nash, B. H., Cambridge, . . . . . 300
Hutchings, E. A., N. Y. City, . . . . . 100	Nelson, Mary B., Newburyport, . . . 100
	Newell, Samuel, N. Y. City, . . . . . 100
Inches, H. B., Boston, . . . . . 100	Newell, W. W., " " . . . . . 25
In Memoriam, the Class of 1855, . . . . . 25	Norcross, Otis, Boston, . . . . . 500
Irwin, J. B., New York City, . . . . . 25	Noyes, S. B., Canton, . . . . . 25
	Nye, Francis C., N. Y. City, . . . . . 100
Jackson, C. L., Cambridge, . . . . . 200	
Jackson, J. B. S., Boston, . . . . . 500	Olney, P. B., N. Y. City, . . . . . 25
Jackson, P. T., Boston, . . . . . 100	Osborne, Geo. & wife, Peabody, . . . 100
Jenks, Henry F., " " . . . . . 20	Osgood, Samuel, N. Y. City, . . . . . 100
Johnson, H. A., Braintree, . . . . . 25	

Paine, Charles J., Boston, . . .	\$1,000	Sears, David, Boston, . . .	\$1,000
Paine, Robert T. Jr., " . . .	1,000	Sears, Edward H., Weston, . . .	20
Palfrey, F. W., Boston, . . . .	250	Sears, Frederick R., Boston, . .	1,000
Palmer, George H., Cambridge,	250	Sears, Philip H., Boston, . . . .	100
Parker, Willard, N. Y. City, . .	500	Sedgwick, Arthur G., N.Y. City,	50
Parkman, F., Boston, . . . .	500	Sedgwick, H. D., " " . . . .	100
Parkman, George F., Boston, . .	500	Seligman, Jesse, N.Y. City, . .	500
Parkman, John, Boston, . . . .	100	Senter, J. H., Portland, Me.,	
Parsons, Chas. W., Providence,	150	in books valued at . . . . .	10
Pasco, S., Monticello, Fla., . . .	25	Sewall, E. D., Watertown, N.Y.	50
Peabody, A. P., Cambridge, . . .	500	Shattuck, F. C., Boston, . . . .	100
Peabody, Francis G., Cambridge,	20	Shattuck, George B., Boston, . .	50
Peabody, George, Salem, . . . .	1,000	Shattuck, George C., " " . . . .	700
Peabody, Robert S., Boston, . . .	30	Shattuck, George O., " " . . . .	1,000
Peirce, Benjamin, Cambridge,	400	Shaw, Cora L. Boston, . . . . .	3,000
Peirce, C. S., U. S. Coast Survey,		Shaw, Francis G.,	
Washington, . . . . .	100	Staten Island, N. Y. . . . .	1,000
Peirce, J. M., Cambridge, . . . .	500	Shaw, Lemuel, Boston, . . . . .	100
Perkins, A. T., Boston, . . . . .	100	Shimmin, Eliza, " " . . . . .	200
Perkins, Charles C., Boston, . .	180.50	Short, Charles, N. Y. City, . . .	25
Perkins, Edward N., Boston, . . .	100	Sigourney, Henry, Boston, . . . .	200
Peterson, Ellis, Worcester, . . . .	150	Silsbee, Nathaniel, " " . . . . .	500
Phelps, C. H., N. Y. City, . . . .	25	Slade, D. D., Chestnut Hill, . . .	100
Philadelphia Subscriptions, reported		Smith, Charles G., Chicago, . . . .	100
by D. E. Furness, Treas., 2,719.25		Smith, Fayette, Cincinnati, O. . .	25
Philbrick, E. S., Brookline, . . .	500	Smith, Robert D., Boston, . . . .	50
Phillips, George W., N. Y. City,	100	Sophocles, E. A., Cambridge, . .	500
Phillips, John C., " " . . . . .	50	Soren, George W., N. Y. City,	100
Pickering, H. W., Boston, . . . .	50	Souther, Charles E., " " . . . . .	10
Pingree, David, Salem, . . . . .	200	Sowdon, A. J. C., Boston, . . . .	100
Pratt, Enoch, Baltimore, . . . . .	250	Stearns, O., Cambridge, . . . . .	200
Preston, Mrs. John,		Stevens, H. J., Boston, . . . . .	50
New Ipswich, N. H., . . . . .	100	Stewart, J. B., Lynn, . . . . .	10
Priest, S. R., Littleton, . . . . .	5	Stickney, Albert, N. Y. City, . . .	100
Prichard, W. M., N. Y. City, . . .	200	Stokes, Anson Phelps, N.Y. City,	100
Putnam, C. G., Boston, . . . . .	150	Stone, John O., N. Y. City, . . . .	200
Putnam, George, Roxbury, . . . .	1,000	Storer, Frank H., Jamaica Plain,	250
Putnam, George Jr., Boston, . . . .	200	Storrow, Charles S., Boston, . . .	200
Putnam, H. W., Boston, . . . . .	50	Storrow, J. J., Boston, . . . . .	50
Quimby, J. W., E. Bridgewater,	10	Story, Augustus, Salem, . . . . .	50
Reed, James, Boston, . . . . .	50	Sturgis, F. R., N. Y. City, . . . .	25
Rice, George M., Dublin, N.H.	1	Sumner, Mrs. Alice M., Boston,	100
Richards, F. G., Gardiner, Me.	200	Taylor, John D., N. Y. City, . . .	50
Richmond, Anna, Providence,	1,000	Taylor, W. W., Cincinnati, O., . .	50
Robeson, W. R., Boston, . . . . .	1,000	Thayer, C. T., Boston, . . . . .	500
Rodman, S. W., Boston, . . . . .	200	Thayer, George A., So. Boston,	25
Rogers, Henry B., Boston, . . . .	1,000	Thayer, James B., Milton, . . . .	1,000
Ropes, John C., Boston, . . . . .	50	Thayer, Nathaniel, Boston, . . . .	10,000
Ross, J. L., Cambridge, . . . . .	1,000	Thayer, Nathaniel, Jr., Boston,	500
Rotch, R. S., Boston, . . . . .	500	Thayer, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer,	
Runkle, C. A., N. Y. City, . . . .	100	Boston, . . . . .	200
Russell, C. H. Jr., N. Y. City,	25	Thorndike, Charles, Brookline,	100
Ryder, Calvin, Boston, . . . . .	50	Ticknor, Anna, Boston, . . . . .	100
Salisbury, Stephen, Worcester,	2,000	Timmins, Geo. H., Milan, Italy,	100
Saltonstall, Leverett, Boston, . .	100	Tower, C., Pottsville, Pa. . . . .	1,000
Sargent, Charles S., Brookline,	250	Treadwell, E., N. Y. City, . . . .	10
Sargent, Ignatius, " " . . . . .	1,000	Trustees of the Sanders Fund,	2,000
Sargent, John O., N. Y. City,	300	Tuckerman, W. C., N. Y. City,	50
Sargent, Joseph, Worcester, . .	263.71	Tucker, W. L., Boston, . . . . .	50
		Tucker, W. W., " " . . . . .	250
		Tufts, J. F., . . . . .	50
		Turner, Mrs. Royal, Randolph,	500

Upton, George B. Jr., Boston, \$100	Wheeler, I. S., Framingham, . \$500
Wadsworth, O. F., Boston, . . 50	Wheelock, George G., N. Y. City, 200
Washburn, Emory, Cambridge, 500	Wheelwright, Edward, Boston, 100
Wales, George W., Boston, . . 500	White, Alexander M., N. Y. City, 500
Wales, Mary Ann, Boston, . . 500	White, James C., Boston, . . . 100
Walker, James, Cambridge, . . 500	White, W. A., New York City, 100
Waller, Elwyn, N. Y. City, . . 15	Whitridge, Thomas, Baltimore, 250
Ward, Edmund A., " " . . . 100	Wight, R. A., New York City, 250
Ward, George C., " " . . . 1,000	Wilkinson, Edward T., " " 500
Ward, Samuel G., " " . . . 1,000	Williams, C. A., Boston, . . . 30
Ware, Charles E., Boston, . . 500	Williams, Henry, " . . . 25
Ware, Charles P., Brookline, . 20	Williams, J. H., Augusta, Me. 100
Ware, L. G., Burlington, Vt. . 50	Williamson, D. B., N. Y. City, 25
Warren, Geo., Liverpool, Eng. 1,000	Wilson, W. G., " " 100
Warren, J. Collins, Boston, . . 50	Winthrop, Robert C., Brookline, 250
Washburn, F. T., Milton, . . . 100	Wolcott, J. Huntington, Boston, 500
Washburn, W. T., N. Y. City, . 50	Wolcott, Roger, Boston, . . . 500
Webster, Sidney, " " . . . 50	Woodbury, Augustus, Providence, 40
Weld, Francis M., " " . . . 100	Wright, Eben, Boston, . . . 1,000
Weld, Moses W., Boston, . . . 100	Young, E. J., Cambridge, . . . 500
Welles, Jane, " . . . 1,000	
Wetmore, E., New York City, 100	
Wheatland, S. G., Salem, . . . 50	
	Total, . . . \$183,040.91



*General Statement of receipts and Disbursements  
for the year ending*

**INCOME.**

Interest on Notes, Mortgages, &c., . . . . .	\$40,108.58	
“ “ Old debt, and advances to the Thayer Club, . . . . .	721.40	
“ “ Advances to Divinity Club, . . . . .	64.33	
	<hr/>	40,894.31
“ “ United States Bonds, . . . . .		15,339.81
“ “ New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds, . . . . .		665.00
“ “ Railroad Bonds.		
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, . . . . .	6,000.00	
Ionia and Lansing, . . . . .	5,760.00	
Eastern, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Burlington and Missouri River, . . . . .	2,720.00	
New York Central, . . . . .	1,680.00	
Hannibal and St. Joseph, . . . . .	5,600.00	
Peoria and Hannibal, . . . . .	800.00	
Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg, . . . . .	4,200.00	
European and North American, . . . . .	68.37	
Selma, Marion, and Memphis, . . . . .	226.50	
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minn., . . . . .	400.75	
Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota, . . . . .	200.00	
Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific, . . . . .	242.81	
Central Pacific, . . . . .	138.75	
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, . . . . .	105.00	
Toledo, Wabash, and Western, . . . . .	17.50	
	<hr/>	31,159.68
Dividends on Stocks.		
Charles River National Bank, . . . . .	720.00	
First (Cambridge) “ “ . . . . .	600.00	
Fitchburg “ “ . . . . .	288.00	
Massachusetts “ “ . . . . .	300.00	
Merchants’ “ “ . . . . .	380.00	
New England “ “ . . . . .	300.00	
Old Boston “ “ . . . . .	1,200.00	
Schenectady “ “ (N. Y.), . . . . .	100.00	
Merchants “ “ (New Bedford), . . . . .	55.00	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	1,920.00	
Appleton “ “ . . . . .	550.00	
Boston “ “ . . . . .	1,000.00	
Cochecho “ “ . . . . .	2,000.00	
Massachusetts “ “ . . . . .	840.00	
Merrimack “ “ . . . . .	2,720.00	
Pacific Mills “ “ . . . . .	8,200.00	
Stark Mills “ “ . . . . .	2,090.00	
Wamsutta “ “ . . . . .	560.00	
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy R. R., . . . . .	1,105.75	
New Bedford and Taunton, . . . . .	40.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward, . . . . .	\$ 24,968.75	88,058.80

by the Treasurer of Harvard College,  
August 31, 1873.

## EXPENSES.

Paid to account of Expenses in the

<b>University</b> , as per Table I., . . . . .		\$ 20,948.46
<b>College</b> , " " II.		
Salaries for instruction, . . . . .	94,597.93	
Repairs, . . . . .	7,076.94	
Appleton Chapel, . . . . .	15,359.62	
General Expenses, . . . . .	37,285.15	
Scholarships, . . . . .	19,772.08	
Beneficiaries, . . . . .	850.00	
Prizes for Reading, Dissertations, &c., . . . . .	1,010.15	
Botanic Garden, . . . . .	4,819.87	
Herbarium, . . . . .	1,950.00	
Gymnasium, . . . . .	<u>2,010.15</u>	184,731.89
<b>Library</b> , as per Table III.		
Books, . . . . .	7,792.17	
Salaries and other expenses, . . . . .	<u>13,532.69</u>	21,324.86
<b>Divinity School</b> , as per Table IV., . . . . .		25,247.15
<b>Law School</b> , as per Table V., . . . . .		22,806.73
<b>Medical School</b> , as per Table VI., . . . . .		27,494.20
<b>Dental School</b> , as per Table VII., . . . . .		4,224.92
<b>Lawrence Scientific School</b> , as per Table VIII., . . . . .		18,267.82
<b>Observatory</b> , as per Table IX., . . . . .		10,042.24
<b>Bussey Institution</b> ,	} as per Table X., . . . . . }	17,454.52
<b>Bussey Building Fund</b> ,		9,028.27
<b>James Arnold Fund</b> ,		2,004.65
Real Estate, for repairs, insurance, &c., . . . . .		27,767.70
<b>Annuities.</b>		
Bussey, . . . . .	8,475.00	
Gore, . . . . .	1,200.00	
Osgood, . . . . .	360.00	
Class of 1802, . . . . .	170.00	
Anonymous, . . . . .	<u>627.25</u>	10,832.25
<b>Sundries.</b>		
Paid Principal and interest of the Fund of the Class of 1807 for an Alumni Hall, . . . . .		8,181.80
Interest on mortgage on Estate No. 50 Allen Street, . . . . .		700.00
Baring Brothers & Co., in account (£2,000), . . . . .		11,044.44
For engravings, and salary of Curator of Gray Collection, . . . . .		1,363.29
To the Treasurers of the Herring Pond and Mashpee Indians, the income of the Daniel Williams Fund, . . . . .		1,197.03
To the Minister and Teacher at Tynsgborough, Mass., the income of the Sarah Winslow Fund, . . . . .		<u>359.96</u>
Amount carried forward, . . . . .		\$ 425,022.18

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements  
for the year ending*

INCOME.

Amounts brought forward, . . . . .	\$ 24,968.75	88,058.80
Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, . . . . .	378.00	
Michigan Central Railroad . . . . .	182.85	
Quincy Railroad Bridge Company, . . . . .	100.00	
Milwaukee Iron Company, . . . . .	80.00	
		25,709.60
Real Estate, from rents, &c., . . . . .		107,069.87
Term Bills.		
College, as per Table II., . . . . .	120,060.05	
Divinity School, as per Table IV., . . . . .	2,759.84	
Law School, as per Table V., . . . . .	15,075.00	
Medical School, as per Table VI., . . . . .	22,283.84	
Dental School, as per Table VII., . . . . .	3,190.00	
Lawrence Scientific School as per Table VIII., . . . . .	5,868.33	
Bussey Institution, as per Table X., . . . . .	95.00	
		169,332.06
Sundries.		
From Wm. Pennoyer Annuity, . . . . .	315.22	
Trustees of Thayer Scholarship, . . . . .	3,600.00	
" Count Rumford's Legacy, . . . . .	654.47	
" Edward Hopkins, . . . . .	279.51	
Pew rents in Appleton Chapel, . . . . .	264.00	
For use of Library by Resident Graduates and others, . . . . .	100.00	
Degrees of S. D. and Ph. D., . . . . .	230.00	
" Bachelor of Arts out of course, . . . . .	10.00	
Sales of wood, grass, &c., . . . . .	387.24	
Rents in Divinity School, . . . . .	222.67	
Beneficiary money repaid, . . . . .	266.85	
Books sold from Law School Library, . . . . .	145.00	
Fees in Infirmary & Laboratory, Dental Sch., . . . . .	1,282.02	
Sale of agricultural products, Bussey Inst'n, . . . . .	5.00	
" Catalogues of the Gray Collection of Engravings, . . . . .	94.50	
Printing by College Press for other Depts., . . . . .	171.62	
Penalties for rooms engaged but not occupied, . . . . .	415.16	8,443.26
		398,613.59

RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF INCOME.

For Notes and Mortgages paid off, . . . . .	104,300.00
From Sale of 8 shares New Bedford and Taunton R. R. Stock, . . . . .	1,270.00
" 5 " Merchants (New Bedford) Nat. Bank Stock, . . . . .	705.00
Thayer Club, to reduce debt, . . . . .	100.00
Subscriptions to the Fire Relief Fund, . . . . .	142,330.63
" for the benefit of the Medical School, . . . . .	4,200.00
" for Organ in Appleton Chapel, . . . . .	350.00
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	\$ 651,869.22

by the Treasurer of Harvard College,  
August 31, 1873.

Amount brought forward, . . . . . \$ 425,022.18

INVESTMENTS.

In Notes and Mortgages, . . . . .	373,000.00
House and land on Madison St., Cambridge, . . . . .	3,000.00
Loan for improvement of College Wharf, . . . . .	2,800.00
3 bonds of Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy R. R., \$1,000 each, cost,	239.37
1 share Milwaukee Iron Co., par, . . . . .	100.00
5 shares Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R. R. Stock, rec'd as dividend,	500.00
1 share Michigan Central " " " "	100.00

The following property was received as a portion of the

John B. Barringer Fund:—

United States 6 per cent bonds, \$10,000, valued at	11,162.19
Central Pacific R. R. " 4,000, " "	4,080.00
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. " 3,000, " "	2,880.00
Chic., Rock Isl'd, & Pacif. " 6,000, " "	6,120.00
Toledo, Wabash, & West. " 1,000, " "	900.00
St. Joseph & Denv. City " 1,000, " "	950.00
Schenectady Bank Stock, 40 shares " "	2,200.00
	<u>28,292.19</u>

The following property was received as a portion of the

James Savage Fund:—

Boston & Albany R. R. Stock, 100 shares, valued at	14,350.00
Nashua Manuf'g Co. " 36 " " "	25,560.00
	<u>39,910.00</u>

The following property was received as a portion of the  
subscription to The Fire Relief Fund:—

Chicago, Dubuque, & Minn., R. R. Bonds,	
\$ 3000, valued at . . . . .	2,550.00
Ill. & Grand Trunk R. R. Bond, \$1,000, valued at . .	1,000.00
United States 6 per cent. bond, \$1,000, valued at . .	1,125.00
	<u>4,675.00</u>

Paid on account of rebuilding stores which were burned . . . . 20,093.90

Balance, August 31, 1873.

In Suffolk Bank, . . . . .	6,984.61
In New England Trust Company, . . . . .	51,487.50
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward, including	
Term Bills not collected at that date, . . . .	52,086.67
	<u>110,558.78</u>

Amount carried forward, . . . . . \$1,008,291.42

*General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements  
for the year ending*

RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF INCOME.

Amount brought forward, . . . . .	\$651,869.22
From John Parker Bequest, . . . . .	50,000.00
James Savage " . . . . .	40,000.00
John B. Barringer Bequest, . . . . .	28,744.95
John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship, . . . . .	3,200.00
John A. Blanchard Bequest, . . . . .	1,000.00
Thomas G. Appleton, } For decoration of . . . . .	5,000.00
Wm. S. Appleton, } Appleton Chapel, . . . . .	2,500.00
Nathan Appleton, } . . . . .	2,500.00
Eliza Farrar Scholarship, . . . . .	5,000.00
Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture, . . . . .	3,000.00
F. H. Appleton, for the purchase of books, . . . . .	100.00
The "Harvard Advocate" " " . . . . .	200.00
Anonymous gift for immediate use at the Botanic Garden, . . . . .	1,000.00
From City of Boston for land taken to widen streets, . . . . .	62,900.00
Insurance Companies on account of loss by Fire of Nov. 9-10, . . . . .	97,510.34
Sale of old iron and material from burnt stores, . . . . .	1,447.48
Balance, September 1, 1872.	
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward, including Term	
Bills not collected at that date, . . . . .	47,417.69
In Suffolk National Bank, . . . . .	4,901.74
	52,319.43
	\$1,008,291.42

*by the Treasurer of Harvard College,  
August 31, 1873.*

Amount brought forward, . . . . . \$1,008,291.42

\$1,008,291.42

*The following Account exhibits the State of the Property, as embraced in the Treasurer's Books, August 31, 1873.*

Notes and Mortgages . . . . .		\$708,278.74
United States Bonds, . . . . .	\$238,450 valued at	237,632.86
New Boston Coal Mining Co. Bonds, 10,000 " "		9,000.00

**Railroad Bonds.**

Phil., Wil., and Baltimore, \$100,000 valued at	\$95,000.00
Ionis and Lansing, . . . . . 72,000 " "	59,520.00
*Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg, 60,000 " "	60,000.00
Eastern Railroad, . . . . . 50,000 " "	48,000.00
Burlington and Missouri River, 34,000 " "	34,000.00
New York Central . . . . . 28,000 " "	27,000.00
Hannibal and St. Joseph, . . . 70,000 " "	70,000.00
Peoria and Hannibal, . . . . . 10,000 " "	10,000.00
*European and North American, 1,000 " "	1,000.00
*Selma, Marion, and Memphis, 5,000 " "	5,000.00
*Burling'n, Ced. Rap., and Minn., 5,000 " "	5,000.00
*Chicago, Dubuque, and Minn., 4,000 " "	3,450.00
*Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 6,000 " "	6,120.00
*Central Pacific, . . . . . 4,000 " "	4,080.00
*Chesapeake and Ohio, . . . . . 3,000 " "	2,880.00
*St. Joseph and Denver City, . . 1,000 " "	950.00
*Toledo, Wabash, and Western, 1,000 " "	900.00
*Illinois and Grand Trunk, . . . 1,000 " "	1,000.00
*Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, 3,000 " "	239.37
	<hr/>
	434,139.37

**Bank Stock.**

Charles River National Bank, 60 shares,	6,000.00
First (Cambridge) National Bank, 50 "	5,000.00
Fitchburg " " 24 "	2,403.00
Massachusetts " " 12 "	3,000.00
Merchants' " " 38 "	3,800.00
New England " " 30 "	3,000.00
Old Boston " " 200 "	8,933.00
Schnectady (N. Y.), " " 40 "	2,200.00
	<hr/>
	34,336.00

**Railroad Stock.**

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 115 shares,	15,130.00
Boston and Albany, 100 "	14,360.00
Pittsfield and North Adams, 63 "	6,300.00
Michigan Central, 45 "	5,248.00
Quincy R. R. Bridge Co. 10 "	1,250.00
	<hr/>
	42,278.00

**Manufacturing Stock.**

Amoskeag, . . . . . 12 shares,	12,000.00
Appleton, . . . . . 5 "	5,000.00
Boston, . . . . . 10 "	7,000.00

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$ 24,000.00 1,460,664.97

\*Lately received as gifts.

Amounts brought forward, . . . \$ 24,000.00 1,460,664.97

Cocheco, . . . . .	20	"	7,000.00
Manchester Print Works . . . . .	3	"	3,000.00
Massachusetts Mills, . . . . .	7	"	6,600.00
Merrimack, . . . . .	17	"	17,000.00
Nashua, . . . . .	36	"	25,560.00
Pacific Mills, . . . . .	41	"	35,810.00
Stark " . . . . .	19	"	18,900.00
Wamsutta Mills, . . . . .	80	"	8,880.00
Milwaukee Iron Co., . . . . .	16	"	1,600.00
New Bedford Copper Co., . . . . .	10	"	250.00
			<hr/> 148,600.00

#### Real Estate.

Houses and Lands in Cambridge yielding income,	336,355.77
Sanders Estate, Cambridge, . . . . .	21,561.06
Unimproved Lands in Cambridge, . . . . .	106,887.49
Bussey Real Estate in Boston and Dedham, . . . . .	266,292.65
Amory Estate, Franklin Street, Boston, . . . . .	107,503.78
Webb " Washington Street, Boston, . . . . .	57,273.07
Estate on Hawley Street, Boston, . . . . .	33,298.78
Estate on Hawkins Street, " . . . . .	29,175.34
Jarvis Estate, Baltimore, . . . . .	11,800.00
Ward's (Bumkin) Island, Boston Harbor, . . . . .	1,200.00
Reversion of Buildings on Brattle Street, Boston,	1,000.00
	<hr/> 972,347.94

#### Sundries.

In hands of Count Rumford's Trustees in Paris,	10,000.00
Annuity of William Pennoyer, valued at . . . . .	4,444.44
Due from Lawrence Scientific School, . . . . .	14,719.16
" " Medical School, . . . . .	5,089.35
" " Dental " . . . . .	13,859.90
" " Law " . . . . .	194.41
" " Bussey Institution, . . . . .	2,745.80
" " Thayer Club, . . . . .	1,650.00
Balance of account for enlarging Boylston Hall,	9,635.49
" " moving and repairing Dane Hall,	4,940.75
" " decorating Appleton Chapel, . . . . .	2,859.62
" " repairing College Wharf, . . . . .	2,800.00
Term bills not collected Sept. 1, . . . . .	50,408.17
	<hr/> 123,347.09

#### Balances.

In Suffolk National Bank, . . . . .	6,984.61
In New England Trust Co., . . . . .	51,487.50
In hands of E. W. Hooper, Steward, . . . . .	1,678.50
	<hr/> 60,150.61

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\$2,765,110.61



*The foregoing Property represents the following Funds and Balances, and is answerable for the same.*

## UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

Principal Sept. 1, 1872.		Principal Aug. 31, 1873.
\$154,016.08	Stock Account (so called), . . . . .	\$154,461.08
74,730.61	Insurance and Guaranty Fund (so called),	74,730.61
5,000.00	Samuel D. Bradford Fund, . . . . .	5,000.00
15,000.00	Israel Munson Fund, . . . . .	15,000.00
16,757.11	Leonard Jarvis Fund, . . . . .	16,757.11
4,921.98	Peter C. Brooks Fund for building a President's House, . . . . .	5,199.80
150.95	Thomas Cotton Fund, . . . . .	150.42
	John Parker Bequest . . . . .	50,000.00
		<u>\$321,299.02</u>

## COLLEGE FUNDS.

26,427.28	Alford Professorship, . . . . .	26,427.28
26,988.00	Boylston " . . . . .	26,988.00
20,590.00	Eliot " . . . . .	20,590.00
10,000.00	" " (Jon. Phillips's gift),	10,000.00
3,333.34	Erving " . . . . .	3,333.34
34,277.13	Fisher " . . . . .	34,277.13
16,677.13	Hersey " . . . . .	16,677.13
3,568.89	Hollis " (Mathematics), . . . . .	3,568.89
41,012.31	McLean " . . . . .	41,012.31
20,000.00	Perkins " . . . . .	20,000.00
23,828.75	Plummer " . . . . .	23,828.75
50,000.00	Pope " . . . . .	50,000.00
54,315.46	Rumford " . . . . .	54,264.60
22,037.93	Smith " . . . . .	22,037.93
15,467.03	Fund for Permanent Tutors, . . . . .	15,467.03
11,929.66	Thomas Lee Fund for the Hersey Prof'r,	11,887.58
50,000.00	Class Subscription Fund, . . . . .	50,000.00
17,639.10	Hollis Professorship of Divinity . . . . .	18,951.45
1,040.55	Paul Dudley Fund for Lectures, . . . . .	1,117.95
30,000.00	Jonathan Phillips Fund (unrestricted),	30,000.00
	John A. Blanchard " " . . . . .	1,000.00
335.44	Henry Flynt's Bequest, . . . . .	334.27
6,313.30	John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship,	10,082.16
10,576.72	Harris Fellowship, . . . . .	10,536.56
2,338.14	Abbot Scholarship, . . . . .	2,362.09
654.50	Alford " . . . . .	703.20
11,279.72	Bigelow " . . . . .	11,368.95
90,310.41	Bowditch " . . . . .	91,146.32
2,426.32	Browne " . . . . .	2,606.83
6,518.36	Class of 1802 Scholarship, . . . . .	6,677.40
2,873.98	" 1814 " . . . . .	2,937.80
<u>\$883,336.13</u>	Amounts carried forward, . . . . .	<u>\$620,184.95 321,299.02</u>

Principal  
Sept. 1, 1872.

Principal Aug. 31, 1873.

Principal Sept. 1, 1872.	Amounts brought forward, . . . . .	Principal Aug. 31, 1873.
\$883,336.13		\$620,184.95
4,346.45	Class of 1815 Scholarship (Kirkland),	4,419.82
3,311.57	“ 1817 “ . . . . .	3,357.97
2,381.16	“ 1835 “ . . . . .	2,408.31
2,156.40	“ 1841 “ . . . . .	2,191.84
	Farrar “ . . . . .	5,217.08
22,975.96	Graduates’ “ . . . . .	23,997.37
4,166.38	Hollis “ . . . . .	4,226.36
	Matthews “ . . . . .	2,669.67
7,375.81	Morey “ . . . . .	7,424.58
5,831.26	Pennoyer “ . . . . .	5,929.67
4,103.74	Saltonstall “ (Mary & Leverett),	4,109.07
326.70	“ (Dorothy), . . . . .	351.02
2,765.84	Sever “ . . . . .	2,821.63
8,261.60	Sewall “ . . . . .	8,376.26
23,829.32	Shattuck “ . . . . .	25,881.42
2,445.09	Story “ . . . . .	2,477.00
3,665.10	Gorham Thomas “ . . . . .	3,787.78
5,425.49	Toppan “ . . . . .	5,529.15
22,987.64	Townsend “ . . . . .	23,197.94
3,374.74	Walcott “ . . . . .	3,425.84
1,775.96	B. D. Greene’s Bequest for Scholarship,	1,908.09
10,321.89	Exhibitions, . . . . .	10,506.67
1,345.59	Senior Exhibition, . . . . .	1,445.73
1,200.00	Samuel Ward Fund, . . . . .	1,200.00
544.28	John Glover Fund . . . . .	584.78
1,161.34	Rebecca A. Perkins Fund, . . . . .	1,247.74
14,124.89	Lee Prizes for Reading, . . . . .	15,055.79
4,011.73	Boylston Prizes for Elocution, . . . . .	3,935.23
7,937.62	Bowdoin “ “ Dissertations, . . . . .	8,213.17
400.13	Hopkins Gift for “ deturs,” . . . . .	509.26
20,237.83	Botanic Garden Fund, . . . . .	20,554.25
15,126.01	Mass. Fund for Botanic Garden, . . . . .	15,126.01
12,550.07	Herbarium Fund, . . . . .	11,636.71
		853,908.10

## LIBRARY FUNDS.

11,268.27	Subscription for Library, . . . . .	11,334.35
1,895.85	Bowditch Fund, . . . . .	1,859.46
76.23	Boyden “ . . . . .	9.47
5,465.49	Farrar “ . . . . .	5,609.13
1.97	Hall “ . . . . .	
2,349.96	Haven “ . . . . .	2,305.50
5,032.61	Hayward “ . . . . .	4,735.89
2,295.39	Hollis “ . . . . .	2,339.41
2,227.41	Homer “ . . . . .	2,218.78
4,988.59	Lane “ . . . . .	4,982.41

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 \$1,189,405.49

Amounts carried forward, . . . \$35,394.40 1,1 207.12

Principal Sept. 1, 1872.		Principal Aug. 31, 1873.
\$1,189,405.49	Amounts brought forward, . . . . .	\$35,394.40 1,175,207.12
63,424.08	Minot " . . . . .	64,864.65
4,983.16	Salisbury " . . . . .	5,071.59
3,363.15	Shapleigh " . . . . .	3,108.83
5,065.63	Ward " . . . . .	4,946.40
474.87	Wales " . . . . .	872.01
		113,257.88

LAW SCHOOL FUNDS.

15,000.00	Dane Professorship, . . . . .	15,000.00
13,837.92	Bussey " . . . . .	13,837.92
7,943.63	Royall " . . . . .	7,943.63
		36,781.55

MEDICAL SCHOOL FUNDS.

18,278.71	Jackson Medical Fund, . . . . .	18,278.71
13,579.64	Geo. C. Shattuck Fund, . . . . .	14,839.15
7,441.80	Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum, . . . . .	7,863.14
3,529.76	Boylston Fund for Medical Prizes, . . . . .	3,407.23
1,167.90	" " " " Books, . . . . .	1,254.80
1,478.33	Medical Library Fund, . . . . .	1,480.45
		47,123.48

DIVINITY SCHOOL FUNDS.

27,487.58	General Fund, . . . . .	21,201.78
85,794.04	Bussey Professorship, . . . . .	85,794.04
15,253.15	Parkman " . . . . .	15,253.15
5,722.31	Hancock " . . . . .	5,722.31
19,314.65	Dexter Lectureship, . . . . .	19,314.65
8,747.32	Henry Lienow Fund, . . . . .	8,747.32
5,000.00	Mary P. Townsend Fund, . . . . .	5,000.00
2,000.00	Winthrop Ward Fund, . . . . .	2,000.00
1,000.00	Samuel Hoar " . . . . .	1,000.00
1,000.00	Abraham W. Fuller Fund, . . . . .	1,000.00
1,000.00	Caroline Merriam " . . . . .	1,000.00
18,700.39	Jackson Foundation . . . . .	11,779.44
5,487.33	Clapp, Pomeroy, and Andrew's Fund (Now called the Joshua Clapp Fund), . . . . .	2,074.24
	William Pomeroy Fund . . . . .	1,000.00
	Hannah C. Andrews Fund, . . . . .	500.00
2,000.00	J. Henry Kendall " . . . . .	2,148.80
2,000.00	Nancy Kendall " . . . . .	2,148.80
867.94	Lewis Gould " . . . . .	867.94
1,000.00	Adams Ayer " . . . . .	1,000.00
	Thomas Cary Scholarships . . . . .	5,118.96
	George Chapman Scholarship, . . . . .	2,009.95
	Joshua Clapp " . . . . .	2,055.43
		146,736.81

\$1,451,348.73

Amounts carried forward, . . . . . \$1,519,106.84

Principal  
Sept. 1, 1872.

Principal, Aug. 31, 1873.

<u>\$1,451,348.73</u>	Amounts brought forward, . . . .	<u>\$1,519,106.84</u>
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**LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FUNDS.**

36,959.21	Professorship of Engineering, . . .	36,959.21	
2,724.29	Professorship of Chemistry, . . .	2,724.29	
50,000.00	<b>James Lawrence</b> Fund, . . .	50,000.00	
58,606.12	<b>Abbot Lawrence</b> " . . .	58,606.12	
51,750.00	<b>Gray</b> Fund for Zoological Museum, . . .	51,750.00	
	<b>John B. Barringer</b> Fund, . . .	28,744.95	
		<u>228,784.57</u>	

**OBSERVATORY FUNDS.**

104,292.13	Edward B. Phillips Fund, . . .	104,292.13	
20,000.00	<b>James Hayward</b> " . . .	20,000.00	
15,595.45	<b>Sears</b> " . . .	16,175.60	
10,748.28	<b>Quincy</b> " . . .	10,753.54	
10,000.00	Anonymous Observatory Fund (at present charged with an Annuity), . . .	10,000.00	
	Observatory (unexpended balance), . . .	446.29	
		<u>161,667.56</u>	

**FUNDS FOR THE ERECTION OF AN ALUMNI HALL.**

20,000.00	Charles Sanders Gift, . . .	20,000.00	
83,417.20	" " Bequest, . . .	35,903.44	
7,817.01	Gift of <b>Class of 1807</b> , . . .	<u>55,903.44</u>	

**OTHER FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.**

410,709.18	Bussey Trust (income thereof, $\frac{1}{2}$ to Bussey Institution, $\frac{1}{4}$ to Law School, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to Divinity School), . . .	410,709.18	
2,654.10	<b>Bussey</b> Institution, . . .		
28,456.07	<b>Bussey</b> Building Fund, . . .	21,544.93	
101,022.68	<b>James Arnold</b> " . . .	106,534.11	
	<b>James Savage</b> " . . .	40,496.00	
19,068.84	<b>Gray</b> Fund for Engravings, . . .	19,155.49	
19,882.54	<b>Gore</b> Annuity Fund, . . .	20,161.79	
6,247.75	<b>Mary Osgood</b> Fund (at present charged with an Annuity), . . .	6,352.58	
1,295.17	<b>Gospel Church</b> Fund, . . .	1,391.52	
3,020.48	<b>John Foster</b> Fund (income to Law School, Divinity School, and Medical School, in turn), . . .	3,020.48	
	Fire Relief Fund, . . .	132,905.71	
2,500.00	Gift for Appleton Chapel, . . .		
32.18	Gift for books on Chemistry, . . .	32.18	
	Gift for books from Harvard Advocate, . . .	200.00	
8,396.17	Baring Bros. & Co. (bal. due them), . . .	5,995.99	
1,354.28	Exchange Account, . . .	840.20	
10,000.00	Notes Payable, . . .	10,000.00	
		<u>779,340.26</u>	

\$2,487,897.86

Amounts carried forward . . . . \$2,744,802.67

Principal Sept. 1, 1872.		Principal Aug. 31, 1873.
\$2,487,897.86	Amounts brought forward, . . . . .	\$2,744,802.67
<b>FUNDS IN TRUST FOR PURPOSES NOT CONNECTED WITH THE COLLEGE.</b>		
15,657.85	<b>Daniel Williams Fund for the con- version of the Indians, . . . . .</b>	15,625.75
4,698.30	<b>Sarah Winslow Fund, for the Minister and Teacher at Tyngsborough, Mass.,</b>	4,682.19
		<u>20,307.94</u>
<u>\$2,508,254.01</u>		<u>\$2,765,110.61</u>

Total amount of Funds, August 31, 1873, as above,	\$2,765,110.61
“ “ “ “ September 1, 1872, “	2,508,254.01
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Showing a total increase during the year of . . . . .	\$256,856.60
Which is made up as follows:—	
Gifts forming new Funds, . . . . .	\$270,475.58
Increase more than decrease of Funds which appear both at beginning and end of year, . . . . .	4,770.11
Increase of Funds established during the year, . . . . .	4,008.91
	<u>\$279,254.60</u>
Deduct balances of sundry accounts which have been paid off, . . . . .	\$12,978.08
And decrease of the Fire relief Fund, 9,424.92	22,398.00
	<u>\$256,856.60</u>
<hr/>	
Decrease of the Fire Relief Fund, . . . . .	9,424.92
Less net increase of Funds which appear at the beginning and end of the year, as above, \$4,770.11	
And increase of Funds established during the year, as above, . . . . .	4,008.91
	<u>8,779.02</u>
	645.90
Add balances which have been used, as above stated,	12,978.08
	<u>\$13,618.98</u>
Showing net decrease of the Funds, excluding gifts, as is also shown in the following table.	



*Statement showing Changes in the*

**Increase of Funds** which appear both at the beginning and the end of the year, being the excess of income over payments towards the special objects of those Funds.

<b>John Glover Fund,</b> . . . . .	\$	40.50
Stock Account, by amount received for sale of Stocks, more than cost of same, . . . . .		445.00
Exhibitions, . . . . .		184.78
Senior Exhibition, . . . . .		100.14
<b>Abbot Scholarship</b> . . . . .		23.95
Alford " . . . . .		48.70
Bigelow " . . . . .		89.23
Bowditch " . . . . .		835.91
Browne " . . . . .		180.51
<b>Class of 1802 Scholarship,</b> . . . . .		159.04
<b>Class of 1814,</b> " . . . . .		63.82
" <b>1815</b> " . . . . .		73.87
" <b>1817</b> " . . . . .		46.40
" <b>1835</b> " . . . . .		27.15
" <b>1841</b> " . . . . .		35.44
<b>Hollis</b> " . . . . .		59.98
<b>Morey</b> " . . . . .		48.77
<b>Pennoyer</b> " . . . . .		98.41
<b>Saltonstall</b> " (Mary and Leverett) . . . . .		5.33
"    " (Dorothy) . . . . .		24.32
<b>Sever</b> " . . . . .		55.79
<b>Sewall</b> " . . . . .		114.66
<b>Shattuck</b> " . . . . .		2,052.10
<b>Story</b> " . . . . .		31.91
<b>Gorham Thomas</b> " . . . . .		122.68
<b>Toppan</b> " . . . . .		103.66
<b>Townsend</b> " . . . . .		210.30
<b>Walcott</b> " . . . . .		51.10
<b>Greene Fund for</b> " . . . . .		132.13
Graduates' " . . . . .		1,021.41
<b>John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship,</b> . . . . .		568.86
<b>R. A. Perkins Fund,</b> . . . . .		86.40
<b>Lee Prizes,</b> . . . . .		930.90
<b>Bowdoin Prizes,</b> . . . . .		275.55
<b>Hopkins Fund,</b> . . . . .		109.13
<b>Hollis Professorship of Divinity,</b> . . . . .		1,312.35
<b>Paul Dudley Fund,</b> . . . . .		77.40
Botanic Garden " . . . . .		316.42
Farrar Book " . . . . .		143.64
Subscription " " . . . . .		66.08
Hollis " " . . . . .		44.02
Salisbury " " . . . . .		88.43

Amount carried forward, . . . . . \$10,505.67

*Different Funds during the year 1872-73.*

Decrease of Funds, which appear both at the beginning and the end of the year, being the excess of payments over income received for the special objects of those Funds.

<b>Baring Bros. &amp; Co.,</b> . . . . .	2,400.18	
<b>Exchange Account,</b> . . . . .	513.18	
<b>Harris Fellowship,</b> . . . . .	40.16	
<b>Boylston Prizes, Elocution,</b> . . . . .	76.51	
<b>Thomas Lee Fund,</b> . . . . .	42.08	
<b>Henry Flynt</b> " . . . . .	1.17	
<b>Thomas Cotton</b> " . . . . .	.53	
<b>Herbarium</b> " . . . . .	913.36	
<b>Homer Book</b> " . . . . .	8.63	
<b>Bowditch</b> " . . . . .	36.39	
<b>Boyden</b> " . . . . .	66.76	
<b>Haven</b> " . . . . .	44.46	
<b>Hayward</b> " . . . . .	296.72	
<b>Lane</b> " . . . . .	6.18	
<b>Shapleigh</b> " . . . . .	254.32	
<b>Ward</b> " . . . . .	119.23	
<b>Wales</b> " . . . . .	102.86	
<b>Divinity School</b> " . . . . .	6,285.80	
<b>Rumford</b> " . . . . .	50.86	
<b>Boylston Prize</b> " . . . . .	122.53	
<b>Bussey Building</b> " . . . . .	6,911.14	
<b>D. Williams</b> " . . . . .	32.10	
<b>S. Winslow</b> " . . . . .	16.11	
		18,342.06
Decrease of the <b>Jackson Foundation Fund</b> by the establishment of the		
<b>Thomas Cary Scholarships,</b> . . . . .	\$5,090.26	
<b>George Chapman</b> " . . . . .	2,001.07	
		7,091.33
Decrease of the <b>Clapp, Pomeroy, and Andrews Fund</b> (the balance of this Fund is now called the <b>Joshua Clapp Fund</b> ) by the establishment of the		
<b>Joshua Clapp Scholarship,</b> . . . . .	\$1,913.09	
<b>Wm. Pomeroy Fund,</b> . . . . .	1,000.00	
<b>H. C. Andrews</b> " . . . . .	500.00	
		3,413.09
		10,504.42
Decrease of the <b>Fire Relief Fund,</b> . . . . .		
		9,424.92
Balances of sundry accounts which have been used up or paid off during the year.		
<b>Class of 1807 Fund (for an Alumni Hall),</b>	7,817.01	
<b>Bussey Institution Balance,</b> . . . . .	2,654.10	
<b>Gift for repairs on Appleton Chapel,</b> . . . . .	2,500.00	
<b>Hall Book Fund, balance,</b> . . . . .	1.97	
		12,973.08
		\$51,244.48
Amount carried forward, . . . . .		



*Statement showing the Changes in the*

	Amount brought forward, . . . . .	\$10,505.67
<b>Jackson Foundation Fund,</b> . . . . .		170.38
<b>J. H. Kendall Fund,</b> . . . . .		148.80
<b>Nancy</b> " " . . . . .		148.80
<b>Shattuck</b> " " . . . . .		1,259.51
<b>Warren Museum</b> " . . . . .		421.34
<b>Boylston Book</b> " . . . . .		86.90
<b>Medical Library</b> " . . . . .		2.12
<b>Quincy</b> " " . . . . .		5.26
<b>Sears</b> " " . . . . .		580.15
<b>Charles Sanders Fund,</b> . . . . .		2,486.24
<b>Charles Minot</b> " " . . . . .		940.62
<b>Gospel Church</b> " " . . . . .		96.35
<b>Gray Engravings Fund,</b> . . . . .		86.65
<b>Gore Annuity</b> " " . . . . .		279.25
<b>Peter C. Brooks</b> " " . . . . .		277.87
<b>Mary Osgood</b> " " . . . . .		104.83
<b>James Arnold</b> " " . . . . .		5,511.43
		<hr/>
		23,112.17
Increase of Funds established during the year.		
<b>Farrar Scholarship,</b> . . . . .		217.03
<b>Cary</b> " " . . . . .		28.70
<b>Chapman</b> " " . . . . .		8.88
<b>Clapp</b> " " . . . . .		142.34
<b>Matthews</b> " " . . . . .		2,669.67
<b>James Savage Fund,</b> . . . . .		496.00
<b>Observatory Account, balance,</b> . . . . .		446.29
		<hr/>
		4,008.91
Funds established during the year, not gifts.		
<b>Thomas Cary Scholarships (from Jackson Founda- tion Fund),</b> . . . . .		5,090.26
<b>George Chapman Scholarships (from J. F. F'd),</b> . . . . .		2,001.07
<b>Joshua Clapp Scholarships, (from Clapp, Pomeroy, and Andrews Fund),</b> . . . . .		1,913.09
<b>William Pomeroy Fund (from C., P., &amp; A. F'd)</b> . . . . .		1,000.00
<b>H. C. Andrews</b> " " " " . . . . .		500.00
		<hr/>
		10,504.42
		<hr/>
		37,625.50
Balance,		
	Which is the net decrease of the funds for the year 1872-73, apart from gifts, . . . . .	13,618.98
		<hr/>
	Total, . . . . .	\$51,244.48
		<hr/>

*Funds during the year 1872-73.*

Amount brought forward, . . . . . \$51,244.48

Total, . . . . . \$51,244.48

The following tables are not balanced accounts, and are not found, in their present form, in the Treasurer's books. They are intended to exhibit with some detail the resources and the expenditures of each department of the University. The income of every fund held by the University is given in these tables, and also the sum paid out for the specific object of each and every fund, in case that sum be either less or more than the actual income of the fund. If the object to which the income of a fund is to be applied be a general one,—like salaries, for example,—and the exact income of the fund has been so appropriated, no separate mention is made in these tables of that appropriation. That particular payment is merged with others of the same kind under the general heading.

TABLE No. I.  
THE UNIVERSITY.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the unappropriated fund heretofore called the Stock Account, . . . . .	11,458.80	
“ “ “ Insurance and Guaranty Fund, . . . . .	5,559.98	
“ “ “ Israel Munson Fund, . . . . .	1,116.00	
“ “ “ Leonard Jarvis “ . . . . .	1,387.16	
“ “ “ Samuel D. Bradford Fund, . . . . .	372.00	
“ “ “ Peter C. Brooks Fund, . . . . .	366.20	
“ “ “ Thomas Cotton “ . . . . .	10.42	
		20,270.56
Fractional balance remaining after dividing the net income among the Funds, . . . . .		74.33
From resident graduates and others for the use of the Library, . .		100.00
For the degrees of S. D. and Ph. D., . . . . .		230.00
For care of the Sarah Winslow Fund, . . . . .		5.70
From Fire Relief Fund, for insurance (assessments and premiums), paid on President's house, . . . . .		340.00
		\$21,020.59

PAYMENTS.

Overseers' Expenses.		
Advertising meetings and elections, . . . . .	144.48	
Printing President's Annual Report, . . . . .	330.43	
Printing Treasurer's “ “ . . . . .	141.93	
		616.84
Office Expenses.		
President's . . . . .	486.54	
Treasurer's . . . . .	262.92	
Steward's . . . . .	249.99	
		999.45
Amount carried forward, . . . . .		\$1,616.29

TABLE I., CONTINUED.  
PAYMENTS.

	Amount brought forward, . . . . .	\$ 1,616.29
<b>Salaries.</b>		
President, . . . . .	5,010.95	
Treasurer, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Secretary of the Board of Overseers, . . . . .	60.00	
Steward, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Steward's Assistant, . . . . .	1,066.67	
Secretary at Cambridge, . . . . .	1,575.00	
Assistant Secretary at Cambridge, . . . . .	1,000.00	
For keeping Treasurer's books and copying records and other papers, . . . . .	1,800.00	
Superintendent of Buildings, . . . . .	1,500.00	
	<u>17,512.62</u>	
<b>Sundries.</b>		
Advertising, . . . . .	604.22	
Plans of College lands, . . . . .	16.00	
50 Hand Pumps, . . . . .	375.00	
Use of room, No. 50 State St., for College meetings, . . . . .	25.00	
Diplomas, . . . . .	9.00	
Watering streets, . . . . .	100.00	
Incidentals, . . . . .	12.00	
Rent, estimated value of use of house by Asst. Secretary at Cambridge, for which no rent is received, . . . . .	250.00	
Repairs on the President's house, . . . . .	88.33	
Insurance (assessments and premiums) on same, . . . . .	340.00	
	<u>1,819.55</u>	
	<u>\$20,948.46</u>	

TABLE NO. II.  
THE COLLEGE.  
RECEIPTS.

<b>From Term Bills.</b>		
Instruction, . . . . .	93,160.00	
Rents (in part), . . . . .	25,963.00	
Special repairs, . . . . .	614.55	
Diplomas, . . . . .	322.50	
	<u>120,060.05</u>	
<b>Income of Scholarship Funds.</b>		
<b>Abbot,</b> . . . . .	173.95	
<b>Alford,</b> . . . . .	48.70	
<b>Bigelow,</b> . . . . .	839.23	
<b>Bowditch.</b> Interest, . . . . .	1,511.18	
From special investment, . . . . .	4,824.78	
	<u>6,335.91</u>	
<b>Browne,</b> . . . . .	180.51	
	<u>\$7,578.30</u>	120,060.05
Amounts carried forward, . . . . .		

## TABLE II., CONTINUED.

## RECEIPTS.

	Amounts brought forward, . . .	\$7,578.80	120,060.05
<b>Class of 1902.</b>	Interest, . . . . .	236.96	
	From special investment, <u>242.08</u>	479.04	
<b>Class of 1814</b>	. . . . .	218.82	
“ 1815 (Kirkland),	. . . . .	823.87	
“ 1817	. . . . .	246.40	
“ 1835	. . . . .	177.15	
“ 1841	. . . . .	160.44	
<b>Farrar,</b>	. . . . .	217.08	
<b>Graduates’.</b>	Interest, . . . . .	221.41	
	From special investment, <u>1,600.00</u>	1,821.41	
<b>Hollis,</b>	. . . . .	809.98	
<b>Harris Fellowship,</b>	. . . . .	786.92	
<b>Kirkland, John Thornton, Fellowship,</b>	. . . . .	568.86	
<b>Matthews</b> (½ of net rents of Hall),	. . . . .	4,269.67	
<b>Morey,</b>	. . . . .	548.77	
<b>Fennoyer.</b>	Interest, . . . . .	108.19	
	Annuity, . . . . .	<u>315.22</u>	418.41
<b>Saltonstall, Mary and Leverett,</b>	. . . . .	305.38	
<b>Saltonstall, Dorothy,</b>	. . . . .	24.82	
<b>Sever,</b>	. . . . .	205.79	
<b>Sewall,</b>	. . . . .	614.66	
<b>Shattuck.</b>	Interest, . . . . .	1,252.10	
	From special investment, <u>2,000.00</u>	3,252.10	
<b>Story,</b>	. . . . .	181.91	
<b>Gorham Thomas,</b>	. . . . .	272.68	
<b>Toppan,</b>	. . . . .	403.66	
<b>Townsend,</b>	. . . . .	1,710.80	
<b>Walcott,</b>	. . . . .	251.10	
<b>Benjamin D. Greene,</b>	. . . . .	132.18	
		<u>25,473.55</u>	
<b>Received from the Trustees of the Thayer Scholarship,</b>	. . . . .	3,600.00	
<b>Other Beneficiary Funds.</b>			
“Exhibitions,” interest, . . . . .	767.93		
Returned by Beneficiaries, . . . . .	<u>266.85</u>	1,034.78	
Senior “Exhibition,” . . . . .		100.14	
<b>John Glover Fund,</b>	. . . . .	40.50	
<b>Rebecca A. Perkins Fund,</b>	. . . . .	86.40	
		<u>1,261.82</u>	
<b>Prize Funds, interest on.</b>			
<b>Thomas Lee Prizes for Reading,</b>	. . . . .	1,050.90	
<b>Ward Nicholas Boylston Prizes for Elocution,</b>	. . . . .	298.49	
<b>James Bowdoin Prizes for Dissertations,</b>	. . . . .	590.55	
<b>Edward Hopkins Gift for “Deturs,”</b>	. . . . .	309.28	
		<u>2,249.22</u>	
<b>Amount carried forward,</b>	. . . . .	\$152,644.64	

## TABLE II., CONTINUED.

## RECEIPTS.

	Amount brought forward, . . . . .	\$152,644.64	
<b>Funds for Instruction.</b>			
	Interest on the <b>Alford Professorship Fund</b> , . . . . .	1,966.20	
	<b>Boylston</b> " " . . . . .	2,007.90	
	<b>Eliot</b> " " . . . . .	1,531.90	
	<b>Jonathan Phillip's addition to the</b>		
	<b>Eliot Fund</b> , . . . . .	650.00	
	<b>Erving Professorship Fund</b> , . . . . .	248.00	
	<b>Fisher</b> " " . . . . .	2,550.22	
	<b>Hersey</b> " " . . . . .	907.46	
	<b>Hollis</b> " (Mathematics), . . . . .	265.53	
	<b>McLean</b> " . . . . .	3,051.31	
	<b>Perkins</b> " . . . . .	1,488.00	
	<b>Plummer</b> " . . . . .	1,772.87	
	<b>Pope</b> , " . . . . .	3,720.00	
	<b>Rumford</b> " . . . . .	4,249.14	
	<b>Smith</b> " . . . . .	1,639.62	
	<b>Fund for Permanent Tutors</b> , . . . . .	1,150.75	
	<b>Thos. Lee Fund for the Hersey Prof.</b>	823.20	
	<b>Class Subscription Fund</b> , . . . . .	3,720.00	
	<b>Henry Flynt Fund</b> , . . . . .	23.16	
	<b>Hollis Prof. of Divinity (accumulat'g)</b>	1,312.35	
	<b>Paul Dudley Fund for Lectures</b> , " . . . . .	77.40	
		<hr/>	33,155 01
<b>Botanic Garden.</b>			
	Interest on accumulated income, . . . . .	240.91	
	" " investment of the Garden Fund, . . . . .	1,020.00	
	" " the Massachusetts Fund, . . . . .	1,125.38	
	Gift for immediate use, . . . . .	1,000.00	
	Use of house by Prof. Gray, . . . . .	1,000.00	
	Gift from the Massachusetts Society for Promoting		
	<b>Agriculture</b> , . . . . .	750.00	
		<hr/>	5,136.29
<b>Herbarium.</b>			
	Interest on accumulated income, . . . . .	76.64	
	From special investment, . . . . .	960.00	
		<hr/>	1,036.64
<b>Interest on Jonathan Phillips's unrestricted Fund,</b>			
	" " <b>John A. Blanchard's</b> " " . . . . .	2,232.00	
		<hr/>	2,256.80
<b>Sundries.</b>			
	Pew Rents, <b>Appleton Chapel</b> , . . . . .	264.00	
	For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts out of course, . . . . .	10.00	
	Sales of wood, grass, &c., . . . . .	387.24	
	For Printing by College Press for other departments, . . . . .	171.62	
	Subscriptions for Organ, . . . . .	350.00	
	From the Peabody Museum in Boylston Hall, . . . . .	750.00	
	Penalties for rooms engaged but not occupied, . . . . .	415.16	
	For use of rooms by College officers, . . . . .	358.34	
	Gift for Appleton Chapel, . . . . .	10,000.00	12,706.36
		<hr/>	
	Total, . . . . .	\$206,985.74	

TABLE II., CONTINUED.  
PAYMENTS.

Paid the incumbents of the following Scholarships.

Abbot, . . . . .	150.00	
Bigelow, . . . . .	750.00	
Bowditch, . . . . .	5,500.00	
Class of 1802, . . . . .	150.00	
"    1814, . . . . .	150.00	
"    1815 (Kirkland), . . . . .	250.00	
"    1817, . . . . .	200.00	
"    1835, . . . . .	150.00	
"    1841, . . . . .	125.00	
Graduates, . . . . .	800.00	
Harris Fellowship, . . . . .	827.08	
Hollis, . . . . .	250.00	
Matthews, . . . . .	1,600.00	
Morey, . . . . .	500.00	
Pennoyer, . . . . .	320.00	
Saltonstall, Mary and Leverett, . . . . .	300.00	
Sever, . . . . .	150.00	
Sewall, . . . . .	500.00	
Shattuck, . . . . .	1,200.00	
Story, . . . . .	150.00	
Thayer, . . . . .	3,600.00	
Gorham Thomas, . . . . .	150.00	
Toppan, . . . . .	300.00	
Townsend, . . . . .	1,500.00	
Walcott, . . . . .	200.00	
		<u>19,772.08</u>
Paid other Beneficiaries.		
From the "Exhibitions" Fund, . . . . .		850.00
Prizes.		
Lee Prizes for Reading, . . . . .	120.00	
Boylston Prizes for Elocution, . . . . .	375.00	
Bowdoin " " Dissertations, . . . . .	315.00	
Hopkins " deturs," . . . . .	200.05	
		<u>1,010.15</u>
Salaries for Instruction, . . . . .		94,597.93
Repairs and Improvements on College edifices not valued		
on Treasurer's books, . . . . .		7,076.94
Galleries and decoration in Appleton Chapel, . . . . .		15,859.62
Botanic Garden, for labor, repairs, & materials (13 mos.),		4,819.87
Herbarium, " " " "		1,950.00
Gymnasium, Salary of Superintendent, . . . . .	1,083.29	
Repairs, . . . . .	586.07	
Gas, Water rates, and Sundries, . . . . .	186.13	
Fuel, . . . . .	58.00	
Apparatus, . . . . .	96.66	
		<u>2,010.15</u>
Amount carried forward, . . . . .		<u>\$147,446.74</u>

**TABLE II., CONTINUED.**  
**PAYMENTS.**

	Amount brought forward, . . . . .	\$147,446.74
<b>General Expenses.</b>		
<b>Appleton Chapel.</b>		
Rebuilding Organ, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Use of temporary Organ, . . . . .	50.00	
Moving Organ, . . . . .	4.00	
Blowing, " . . . . .	18.00	
Carpet, . . . . .	48.48	
Matting, . . . . .	251.20	
Upholstery, . . . . .	207.57	
Music Books, . . . . .	37.35	
Sexton, . . . . .	108.75	
	<hr/>	3,725.35
Advertising, . . . . .		21.12
Binding, . . . . .		51.95
Cleaning and care of College Buildings not valued on Treasurer's books, . . . . .		5,062.01
<b>College Yard Expenses.</b>		
Labor, . . . . .	2,565.78	
Manure, . . . . .	80.00	
Tools, Lumber, etc., . . . . .	160.81	
Grass seed, . . . . .	26.50	
	<hr/>	2,833.09
<b>Commencement Expenses.</b>		
Dinner, . . . . .	1,800.00	
Music, . . . . .	150.00	
Police, . . . . .	27.00	
	<hr/>	1,977.00
Dean's Office, Stationery, Postage, etc., . . . . .		427.05
Diplomas, . . . . .		172.56
Fuel, . . . . .		2,027.88
Furniture, . . . . .		546.90
Freight, . . . . .		102.89
Gas, . . . . .		1,471.10
Incidentals, . . . . .		180.35
Herbarium, $\frac{1}{2}$ cost of new boilers, . . . . .		200.77
Janitors, . . . . .		1,965.00
Pews hired in Cambridge Churches, . . . . .		1,256.00
Printing, . . . . .		715.19
Printing Office, expenses, . . . . .		2,851.83
Professor Cooke, (expenses in his Dept.),	800.00	
" Gibbs, " " " "	400.00	
" Gray, " " " "	95.30	
" Lovering, " " " "	800.00	
" Trowbridge " " " "	510.00	
" Shaler, " " " "	51.85	
	<hr/>	2,657.15
	Amounts carried forward, . . . . .	<hr/> <b>\$28,244.19 147,466.74</b>



## TABLE II., CONTINUED.

## PAYMENTS.

Amounts brought forward, . . .	\$28,244.19	147,446.74
Rent, estimated value of use of houses by instructors, for which no rent is received, . . . . .	6,250.00	
Services of Proctors at Examinations, . . . . .	1,073.25	
"    " Undergraduates, . . . . .	620.01	
Watchman (night), . . . . .	794.00	
Wages rates, . . . . .	303.70	
		37,285.15
Total, . . . . .	\$184,731.89	

TABLE NO. III.  
THE LIBRARY.

## RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.		
Subscription for Library, . . . . .	838.36	
Nathaniel I. Bowditch Fund, . . . . .	141.06	
Uriah A. Boyden " . . . . .	5.67	
Eliza Farrar " . . . . .	406.64	
Horace A. Haven, " . . . . .	174.84	
George Hayward " . . . . .	374.45	
Thomas Hollis " . . . . .	170.78	
Sidney Homer " . . . . .	165.72	
Frederick A. Lane, " . . . . .	371.15	
Charles Minot " . . . . .	4,454.75	
Stephen Salisbury " . . . . .	371.55	
Samuel Shapleigh " . . . . .	250.22	
Thomas W. Ward " . . . . .	376.91	
		8,102.10
Gift from "Harvard Advocate," . . . . .		200.00
		\$8,302.10

## PAYMENTS.

For Books from Subscription Fund, . . . . .	772.28
Bowditch " . . . . .	177.45
Boyden " . . . . .	72.43
Farrar " . . . . .	263.00
Hall " . . . . .	1.97
Haven " . . . . .	219.30
Hayward " . . . . .	671.17
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	\$2,177.60

TABLE III, CONTINUED.

## PAYMENTS.

	Amount brought forward, . . . . .	\$2,177.60	
For Books from Hollis	Fund, . . . . .	126.76	
Homer	" . . . . .	174.35	
Lane	" . . . . .	377.33	
Minot	" . . . . .	3,514.13	
Salisbury	" . . . . .	283.12	
Shapleigh	" . . . . .	504.54	
Ward	" . . . . .	496.14	
Wales	" . . . . .	138.20	
			7,792.17
Salaries and Wages, . . . . .		11,769.33	
Binding, . . . . .		369.71	
Stationery and Postage, . . . . .		132.01	
Fuel, . . . . .		440.00	
Repairs and Painting, . . . . .		452.39	
Freight, . . . . .		123.16	
Cleaning, . . . . .		189.72	
Printing, . . . . .		26.37	
Water rates, . . . . .		25.00	
			13,532.69
			\$21,324.86

TABLE No. IV.

## DIVINITY SCHOOL.

## RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds applicable to Salaries.

General Fund, . . . . .	2,045.07	
Benjamin Bussey Professorship Fund, . . . . .	2,663.08	
Parkman Professorship Fund, . . . . .	1,134.33	
John Hancock " " . . . . .	425.74	
Samuel Dexter Fund, . . . . .	1,437.03	
Henry Lienow " . . . . .	650.80	
Mary P. Townsend Fund, . . . . .	372.00	
Winthrop Ward " . . . . .	148.80	
Samuel Hoar " . . . . .	74.40	
Abraham W. Fuller, " . . . . .	74.40	
Caroline Merriam " . . . . .	74.40	
		9,100.55
Amount carried forward, . . . . .		\$9,100.55

## TABLE IV., CONTINUED.

## RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward, . . . . .		\$9,100.55
Income of Scholarship Funds.		
Thomas Cary, . . . . .	378.70	
George Chapman, . . . . .	148.88	
Joshua Clapp, . . . . .	142.34	
Jackson Foundation, . . . . .	863.72	
J. Henry Kendall, . . . . .	148.80	
Nancy Kendall, . . . . .	148.80	
Income of other beneficiary Funds.		
Joshua Clapp, . . . . .	154.33	
William Pomeroy, . . . . .	74.40	
Hannah C. Andrews, . . . . .	37.20	
Lewis Gould, . . . . .	64.58	
Adams Ayer, . . . . .	68.37	
		<u>2,230.12</u>
Term Bills.		
For Instruction, . . . . .	941.68	
For Rents, . . . . .	1,818.16	
		<u>2,759.84</u>
Rents from persons not members of the University, . .	222.67	
Benjamin Bussey Trust, ( $\frac{1}{4}$ of net income for use of this School, . . . . .	4,583.57	
From Fire Relief Fund for Insurance, . . . . .	712.50	
		<u>5,518.74</u>
		<u>\$19,609.25</u>

## PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction, . . . . .	19,440.00
Beneficiaries and Services of Students, . . . . .	694.60
Repairs and Improvements, . . . . .	1,434.69
Cleaning and care of rooms, . . . . .	175.00
Books, . . . . .	300.00
Printing, . . . . .	24.00
Advertising, . . . . .	247.28
Fuel, . . . . .	250.00
Gas, . . . . .	100.06
Stationery and Postage, . . . . .	19.68
Insurance, . . . . .	712.50
Water rates, . . . . .	15.00
Librarian, . . . . .	500.00
Dinner for Alumni, . . . . .	150.00
Diplomas, . . . . .	1.00
Paid the incumbents of the following Scholarships.	
Jackson, . . . . .	693.34
Cary, . . . . .	350.00
Chapman, . . . . .	140.00
	<u>1,183.34</u>
	<u>\$25,247.51</u>

TABLE No. V.  
LAW SCHOOL  
RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following funds.

<b>Nathan Dane Fund</b> , . . . . .	1,116.00	
<b>Benjamin Bussey Professorship Fund</b> , . . . . .	1,029.55	
<b>Isaac Royal Fund</b> , . . . . .	591.00	
<b>Benjamin Bussey Trust</b> ( $\frac{1}{4}$ of net income for use of this School, . . . . .	4,583.57	
Term Bills for Instruction, . . . . .	15,075.00	
For Books sold from Library, . . . . .	145.00	
From Fire Relief Fund, for Insurance, . . . . .	375.00	
		\$22,915.12

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction, . . . . .	14,733.33	
Librarian, . . . . .	1,200.00	
Janitor, . . . . .	870.00	
Advertising, . . . . .	322.48	
Books, . . . . .	2,678.05	
Binding, . . . . .	870.88	
Cleaning, . . . . .	273.58	
Diplomas, . . . . .	30.10	
Fuel, . . . . .	352.80	
Furniture, . . . . .	18.72	
Gas, . . . . .	207.68	
Printing, . . . . .	244.48	
Scholarships, . . . . .	233.34	
Repairs and Improvements, . . . . .	238.16	
Stationery and Postage, . . . . .	101.88	
Water rates, . . . . .	25.00	
Interest charged on debt of School, . . . . .	21.20	
Insurance, . . . . .	375.00	
Freight, . . . . .	10.05	
		\$22,806.73

TABLE No. VI.  
MEDICAL SCHOOL  
RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.

<b>Jackson Medical Fund</b> , . . . . .	1,359.95	
<b>Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum</b> , . . . . .	553.68	
<b>Ward Nicholas Boylston Fund for Med. Prizes</b> ,	262.63	
" " " " " Books,	86.90	
<b>George C. Shattuck Fund. Interest</b> , 489.51		
From special investment, 770.00		
		1,259.51
<b>Hersey Professorship, part of income for Doctor Shattuck's Salary</b> , . . . . .	333.32	
<b>John Foster Fund, income for Medical Students every third year</b> , . . . . .	224.72	
<b>Medical Library Fund</b> , . . . . .	110.00	
		4,190.71

## TABLE VI., CONTINUED.

## RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward, . . . . .	4,190.71	
Subscriptions received, . . . . .	4,200.00	
From Students for instruction, . . . . .	20,220.50	
“ “ for graduation fees, . . . . .	1,320.00	
“ “ in Chemical Laboratory, breakage and chemicals, . . . . .	487.34	
“ “ in Practical Anatomy, for material, . . . .	256.00	
		22,283.84
“ Fire Relief Fund, for insurance, . . . . .		190.00
		<u>\$30,864.55</u>

## PAYMENTS.

<b>Warren Anatomical Museum.</b>		
Insurance, . . . . .	115.00	
Current Expenses, . . . . .	132.34	
		<u>247.34</u>
<b>Boylston Medical Prizes.</b>		
For Advertising, . . . . .	85.16	
For Prizes, . . . . .	300.00	
		<u>385.16</u>
<b>Swett Laboratory of Physiology, . . . . .</b>		200.00
Chemical Laboratory, Expenses, . . . . .		638.62
Physiological Laboratory, Expenses, . . . . .		800.00
Practical Anatomy, Expenses, . . . . .		1,115.77
Microscopy, “ (2 years) . . . . .		53.41
Obstetrics, “ . . . . .		80.00
Salaries for instruction, . . . . .		18,783.32
Repairs and Improvements, . . . . .		359.09
<b>General Expenses.</b>		
Advertising and Catalogues, . . . . .	1,075.24	
Books from Library Fund, . . . . .	107.88	
Blackboards, . . . . .	20.95	
Cleaning, . . . . .	173.60	
Clerks, . . . . .	729.70	
Deeds registered, . . . . .	4.00	
Diplomas, . . . . .	62.55	
Doorkeeper, . . . . .	137.50	
Fuel, . . . . .	540.13	
Faculty Meetings, . . . . .	20.00	
Gas (2 years), . . . . .	548.21	
Insurance, . . . . .	150.00	
Interest on advances, . . . . .	350.00	
Janitor (11 months), . . . . .	1,166.87	
Printing, . . . . .	82.75	
Stationery and Postage, . . . . .	38.21	
Tax on land, 1872, . . . . .	24.57	
Water rates, . . . . .	99.53	
		<u>5,331.49</u>
		\$27,494.20

TABLE NO. VII.  
DENTAL SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

From Students, . . . . .	3,190.00	
Infirmery, . . . . .	920.15	
Laboratory, . . . . .	357.50	
Rent of a part of the School building, . . . . .	800.00	
Sale of Gold, . . . . .	4.37	
Fire Fund, for Insurance, . . . . .	252.00	
		\$5,524.02

PAYMENTS.

E. A. Bogue, M. D., University Lecturer (expenses), . . . . .	50.00	
Chas. Wilson, D. M. D. Demonstrator, . . . . .	1,096.12	
Care of Building, . . . . .	150.00	
Janitor, . . . . .	50.00	
Repairs and Improvements, . . . . .	102.27	
Instruments and Apparatus, . . . . .	482.59	
Gold foil and metals, . . . . .	367.88	
Drugs, chemicals, and sundries, . . . . .	55.68	
Printing, . . . . .	120.30	
Advertising, . . . . .	77.40	
Stationery and Postage, . . . . .	66.18	
Cleaning, . . . . .	26.75	
Fuel, . . . . .	80.35	
Commencement Dinner, . . . . .	115.00	
Diplomas, . . . . .	16.90	
Interest on debt, . . . . .	980.00	
Gas, . . . . .	1.25	
Water rates, . . . . .	12.50	
Blackboards, . . . . .	10.60	
Insurance, . . . . .	252.00	
Taxes, . . . . .	111.15	
		\$4,224.92

TABLE NO. VIII.  
LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.		
Professorship of Engineering Fund, . . . . .	2,749.77	
Professorship of Chemistry " . . . . .	202.68	
James Lawrence Fund, . . . . .	3,406.87	
Abbot Lawrence " . . . . .	4,360.30	
Gray Fund for Zoological Museum, . . . . .	3,500.00	
John B. Barringer Fund, . . . . .	556.62	
Term Bills for Instruction, . . . . .	5,868.33	
Fire Relief Fund, for Insurance, . . . . .	168.75	
		\$20,813.32

## PAYMENTS.

Salaries for Instruction, . . . . .	11,266.69
Advertising, . . . . .	43.87
Books, Engineering Department, . . . . .	200.00
Printing, . . . . .	30.00
Fuel, . . . . .	307.20
Gas, . . . . .	9.75
Stationery, . . . . .	15.00
Cleaning, . . . . .	294.75
Janitor, . . . . .	425.00
Repairs and Improvements, . . . . .	291.24
Furniture, . . . . .	56.52
Water rates, . . . . .	58.05
Insurance, . . . . .	168.75
Paid the Treasurer of the Museum of Comp. Zoölogy, . . . . .	8,500.00
Drawing tables and boards, . . . . .	75.00
Photographs, . . . . .	51.68
Engravings and Etchings, . . . . .	80.70
Scholarship, . . . . .	150.00
Interest on advances, . . . . .	1,208.52
Diplomas, . . . . .	17.50
Freight, . . . . .	17.61
	<hr/>
	\$18,267.82

TABLE No. IX.  
OBSERVATORY.

## RECEIPTS.

Interest on the following Funds.

Edward B. Phillips Fund, . . . . .	7,759.34
James Hayward " . . . . .	1,488.00
David Sears " . . . . .	1,160.30
Josiah Quincy " . . . . .	773.76
From the Fire Relief Fund, for Insurance, . . . . .	290.25
	<hr/>
	\$11,471.56

## PAYMENTS.

Salaries, . . . . .	6,300.00
Cleaning and care of Observatory, . . . . .	165.52
Estimated value of use of house by Prof. Winlock, for which no rent is received, . . . . .	600.00
Gas, . . . . .	82.37
Instruments and Apparatus, including repairs on same, . . . . .	489.71
Repairs and Improvements on buildings, . . . . .	607.46
Stationery and Postage, . . . . .	181.62
Fuel, . . . . .	120.03
Books, . . . . .	157.94
Engraving and Electrotyping, . . . . .	700.25
Insurance, assessments and premiums, . . . . .	450.25
Water rates, Freight, and Sundries, . . . . .	159.25
Interest on advances, . . . . .	27.84
	<hr/>
	\$10,042.24

TABLE No. X.  
BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

From Bussey Trust ( $\frac{1}{2}$ net income), . . . . .	9,167.16
Mass. Society for Promotion of Agriculture, . . . . .	2,250.00
Interest on accumulated income, . . . . .	197.46
Fees for Instruction, . . . . .	95.00
Sale of agricultural products, . . . . .	5.00
Gift from F. H. Appleton for purchase of books, . . . . .	100.00
Fire Relief Fund, for insurance, . . . . .	240.00
	\$12,054.62

PAYMENTS.

For Salaries for Instruction, . . . . .	12,000.00
Assistant, Laborers, and expenses in Agricultural Chemistry, . . . . .	1,195.56
Labor and expenses in Horticulture, . . . . .	2,425.00
Chemicals and Chemical Apparatus, . . . . .	81.92
Expenses in Zoölogy, . . . . .	112.75
Books, . . . . .	355.87
Advertising, . . . . .	307.76
Repairs, . . . . .	51.00
Insurance, . . . . .	240.00
Stationery and Postage, Cleaning, Gas, &c., . . . . .	145.64
Fuel, . . . . .	328.75
Wages, . . . . .	210.27
	\$17,454.52

**Bussey Building Fund.**

*Receipts.*

From Interest on the accumulated Fund, . . . . .	\$2,117.13
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*Payments.*

For Water supply, . . . . .	4,311.83
Improvements on the Plain-field, . . . . .	2,200.00
Repairs, . . . . .	46.00
Furniture and Fittings, . . . . .	1,849.60
Sheds and Fences, . . . . .	200.00
Interest on advances, . . . . .	420.84
	\$9,028.27

**James Arnold Fund.**

*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund, . . . . .	\$7,516.08
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*Payments.*

Salary of Curator, . . . . .	1,500.00
Expenses of Arboretum, . . . . .	504.65
	\$2,004.65



TABLE NO. XI.  
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.

**Bussey Trust.**

*Receipts.*

Income from Real Estate, . . . . .	20,782.88	
Interest on balance of Fund, . . . . .	6,026.92	
		\$26,809.30

*Payments.*

Annuities, . . . . .	8,475.00	
½ the remaining income to Bussey Institution, . . . . .	9,167.16	
¼ " " Divinity School, . . . . .	4,583.57	
¼ " " Law School, . . . . .	4,583.57	
		\$26,809.30

**Gray Fund For Engravings.**

*Receipts.*

Income from special investment, . . . . .	1,052.71	
Interest on Balance of Fund, . . . . .	302.73	
From sale of Catalogues, . . . . .	94.50	
		\$1,449.94

*Payments.*

Salary of Curator, . . . . .	500.00	
Engravings and Etchings, . . . . .	846.20	
Advertising, . . . . .	9.60	
Express charges, . . . . .	7.49	
		\$1,863.29

**Gore Annuity Fund.**

*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund, . . . . .		\$1,479.25
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*Payments.*

Annuity, . . . . .		\$1,200.00
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**Mary Osgood Fund.**

*Receipts.*

Interest on Fund, . . . . .		\$464.83
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*Payments.*

Annuities, . . . . .		360.00
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**Anonymous Observatory Fund.**

*Receipts.*

Income from Special Investment, . . . . .		\$627.25
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*Payments.*

Annuity, . . . . .		\$627.25
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## TABLE NO. IX., CONTINUED.

**Daniel Williams Fund.***Receipts.*

Interest on Fund, . . . . .	\$1,164.93
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*Payments.*

Treasurer of Herring Pond Indians, . . . . .	399.08
“ “ Mashpee Indians, . . . . .	798.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,197.08

**Sarah Winslow Fund.***Receipts.*

Interest on Fund, . . . . .	\$349.55
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*Payments.*

Minister at Tyngsborough, Mass., . . . . .	179.98
Teacher at “ “ . . . . .	179.98
Commission on income credited to University, . . . . .	5.70
	<hr/>
	\$365.66

**Gift of Class of 1807.***Receipts.*

Interest on Fund, 8 months, . . . . .	\$364.79
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*Payments.*

To Treasurer of Funds for the erection of a Memorial Hall.	
Principal and Interest of the Fund, . . . . .	\$8,181.80

**Fire Relief Fund.***Receipts.*

Subscriptions paid to Sept. 1, 1873, . . . . .	\$142,330.00
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*Payments.*

For new insurance and assessments, . . . . .	\$9,424.92
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**James Savage Fund.***Receipts.*

Interest on Fund, 2 months, . . . . .	\$496.00
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Charles Sanders Bequest (accumulating), Interest on Fund,	\$2,486.24
Gospel Church Fund, “ “ “	96.35

*Certificate of the Joint Committee of the Corporation and Overseers of Harvard College, for examining the Books and Accounts of the Treasurer entered in the Journal kept by him.*

We, the undersigned, a joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers of Harvard College to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1873, have examined from pages 92 to 145 inclusive in Cash Book, and have seen that all the bonds, notes, mortgages, certificates of stock, and other evidences of property, which were received by him and on hand at the beginning of said year, are now in his possession, or are fully accounted for by entries made therein. We have also noticed all payments, both of principal and interest, indorsed on any of said bonds or notes, and have seen that the amounts so indorsed have been duly credited to the College.

We have carefully examined all notes, bonds, mortgages, and other securities invested during the said year, and are of opinion that all such investments are judiciously made and amply secured.

We have in like manner satisfied ourselves that all the entries for moneys expended by the Treasurer, or in any way charged to the College, are well vouched; such of them as are not supported by counter entries being proved by regular vouchers and receipts.

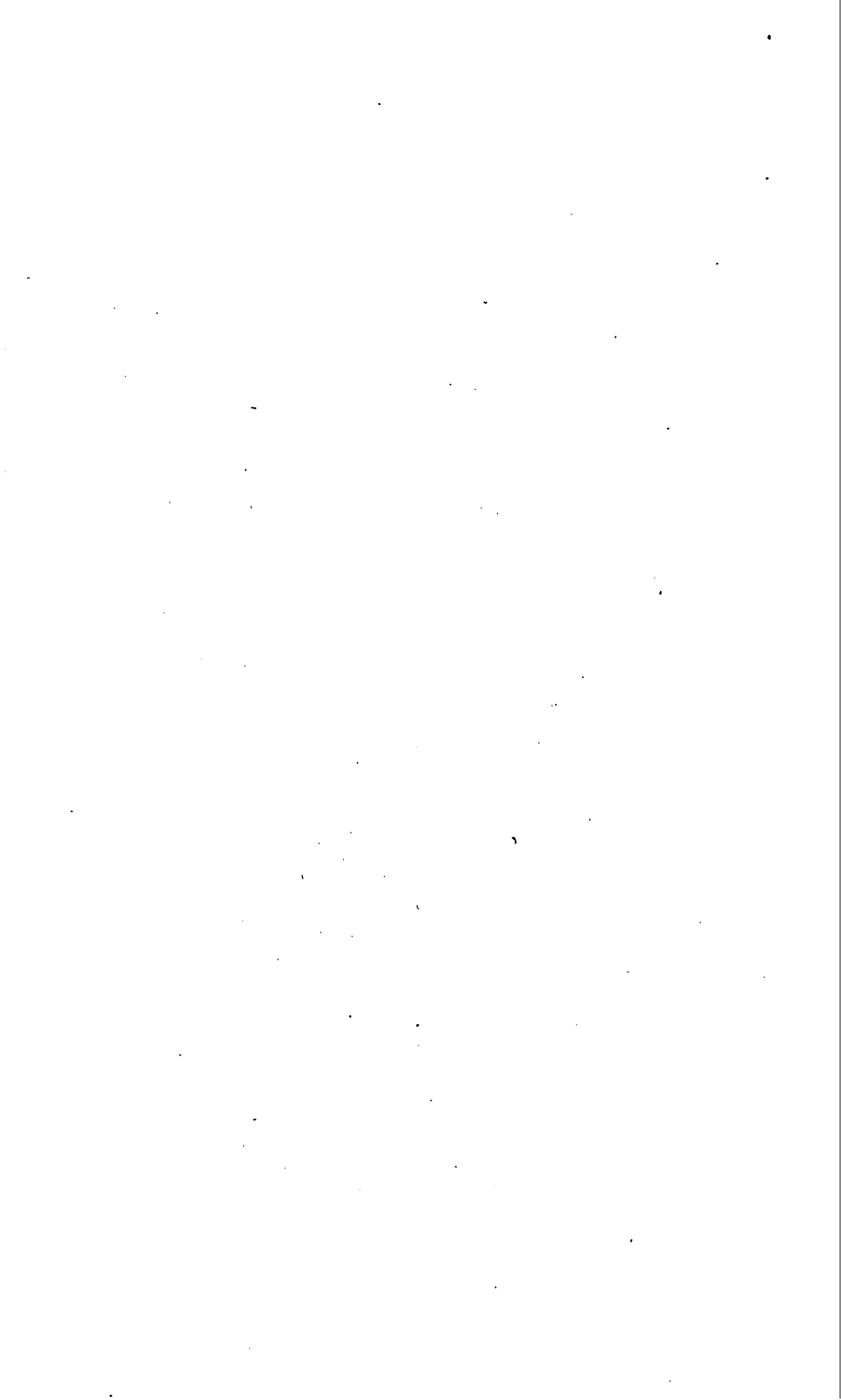
The Committee have also seen that all the entries for said year are duly transferred to the Ledger, and that the accounts there are rightly cast, and the balances carried forward correctly to new accounts.

(signed,)

CHARLES W. ELIOT, } *Committee on the part of*  
FRANCIS B. CROWNINSHIELD. } *the Corporation.*

MARTIN BRIMMER, } *Committee on the part of the Board*  
I. S. WHEELER, } *of Overseers.*  
I. M. SPELMAN,  
JOHN NOBLE.









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